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THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

TWENTIETH AND LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

Extraordinary Scene of Excitement in the Court-room.

HOW THE VERDICT WAS RECEIVED.

Mr. Sickles Carried Off in Triumph by His Friends.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26—P. M.

The closing scenes of the Sickles' trial were exceedingly impressive and exciting. The Jury retired at precisely ten minutes before 2 o'clock. The room was crowded with spectators, and instinctively every eye was turned towards the clock. Every minute that passed by was set down as fresh proof presumptive of a disagreement. The crowd gradually broke up into groups. The counsel of Mr. SICKLES gathered around the dock. Mr. S. himself was calm and self-possessed as usual and conversed with his friends, most of whom spoke only words of hope and encouragement,—while a few ventured to warn him of the chances of an adverse result. His only reply was: "I am prepared for the worst," though his manner indicated that hope was completely dominant.

For a time silence had prevailed in the Court-room, but as time wore on this gave way to the buzz of whispering voices. Col. SELDEN, the Marshal, had taken possession of the witness-box and kept up a steady conversation with the Judge. The appearance of a knobby little policeman, who came in and ordered out chairs for the Jury, made the assurance doubly sure of those who expected a disagreement. The Jury were evidently "settling to their work." Then came further confirmation. The Jury had asked for a fire. Clearly they were to make a night of it. The hot, uneasy, jammed and nervous crowd was rapidly working itself up to a pitch of most unnecessary but very natural excitement, and, like all crowds in such a state, grew every moment more open-mouthed, credulous and greedy of the very worst possible conjectures. The prisoner meanwhile, let me say it to his credit, bore himself with perfectly unaffected calmness and self-possession; though the anxiety and the suggestions of his friends were eminently calculated to upset any man's composure.

At length, just as the clock struck three, there was a rap heard from the inside of the door of the Marshal's room. It was not a very loud rap, but it electrified the crowd, brought the lounging reporters up to their hearings, roused the wearied Judge, silenced the buzzing groups. The news, in the usual mysterious way of all news, had come out before the jury. Nobody brought it; but the little white door of the jury-room had hardly swung half-way open before there ran through the Court-room the ill-suppressed murmur, "He is acquitted!" The jury followed their verdict and it seemed an age before they had all filed, one by one, back into their box, their venerable Foreman, Mr. ARNOLD, at their head. "Gentlemen of the Jury," said the Clerk, in his dry, official tone, "have you agreed upon your verdict?" "We have," replied Mr. ARNOLD, in a soft, low voice. "Stand up, DANIEL E. SICKLES," said the Clerk. The prisoner rose. "How say you, gentlemen of the Jury, do you find the prisoner at the bar, as indicted, guilty or not guilty?" "NOT GUILTY."

If anybody had still persisted in doubting which way ran the sympathies of the Washington people in this case, I think his skepticism must have given way before the scene which followed. The decorum of the Court went off at once in a most irregular but irrepressible cheering. The Judge and the Marshal did their best in a quiet way to repress this outburst of enthusiasm, but they were merely doing a formal duty, and the moment was rather informal for all concerned, and so the judicial accents were lost in the general clamor. I do not think, however, that either the Judge or Marshal took this misconduct very seriously to heart, or that it was felt to be a very dangerous assault upon the dignity of the Bench and the Court.

It *restored itself* to order as soon as its first flush was over, and suffered Mr. STANTON to ask of His Honor "the discharge of the prisoner." That His Honor did order the discharge of the prisoner is presumable, though it was not easy for anybody to hear his reply, or to make out anything very clearly that followed, till Mr. SICKLES was seen thanking the Jury for his "safe deliverance." There were a few carriages drawn up in front of the Court-house, and into one of these, through a dense mass of shouting and cheering men, Mr. SICKLES was hurried, not without difficulty, by his friends, and driven rapidly off to the house of his friend, Mr. MCBLAIR, on President's-square.

There he was received with a genuine welcome by the ladies of the family, but could not so easily escape from the congratulations of the hundreds of persons, officers of both services, clergymen of various denominations, lawyers and citizens generally, who insisted upon testifying their belief that, in the acquittal of Mr. SICKLES, the Jury had simply vindicated the natural sanctities of the family and the home.

Messrs. BRADY, CHILTON, STANTON, PHILLIPS and the rest of Mr. SICKLES' counsel were not forgotten in this outburst of the popular feeling, but were feliciated at the National Hotel on the happy result of their labors by a succession of enthusiastic crowds. From first to last this community has spoken with but one voice on this matter, and everything that has come to light in the course of the trial, has contributed to deepen the emphasis of satisfaction and of sympathy with which the citizens and the householders of Washington hail the verdict of "acquittal" this day rendered.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26.

At four minutes to 3 P. M. the Jury came into Court, and amid deep silence announced a verdict of "Not guilty!" Then occurred a scene which baffles description. Even before Mr. BRADY arose on Monday, there was one of those strange, instinctive feelings which it is difficult to describe, but which run like an electric shock through a mass, that a verdict of "Not guilty" would be returned. Mr. BRADY's speech converted the feeling into a conviction. In the applause which followed its close, "Not guilty" might be heard. The speech was not equal, perhaps, to the occasion, as it certainly was not to the great expectation which his well-deserved reputation and the ability he displayed in the by-battles inspired. But he spoke in chains. He was confined in the fetters of the nine points he had prepared, with a skill and ingenuity worthy of a Jesuit casuist, and he felt them pulling at his intellect whenever he ventured a plunge. Considering the circumstances under which he spoke—not summing up, but merely defending propositions—his speech may be considered a great effort.

At the conclusion of Mr. BRADY's speech, which occupied three hours in the delivery, Mr. OULD replied in a labored argument to the close of the sitting. This morning, when he renewed his speech, the Court was densely crowded—the report having got abroad that a verdict would be rendered during the day. About the period when Mr. OULD closed, 1 o'clock, the crowd had increased to such an extent that all the passages were filled, and outside there could not have been collected less than two or three thousand persons. The Judge's charge, which occupied about an hour in the delivery, was remarkable for its legal precision and lucidity, and its entire impartiality. Impressed with this conviction, the counsel on both sides at once left the case to the Jury without further appeal, and at ten minutes to 2 o'clock the Jury retired to their chamber.

By this time the crowd outside had swelled to several thousand, and the most eager impatience was exhibited. Every minute that passed without the Jury's return inspired the fear of a disagreement, and immediately preceding their coming, whispers went around that there was a disagreement. These fears, however, were dispelled by the announcement, at about seven minutes to 3, that the Jury had agreed,—and, accompanied by the Marshal, they quietly entered the Court. A death-like silence prevailed, and it was not until one after another they had all deliberately answered to their names, and the foreman, a most staid and gentlemanly-looking man, had answered to the query of the Court—"How find you?" "Not Guilty!" that the pent-up feeling found vent in a yell of delight, such as perhaps never before arose in a Court of justice.

The barriers around Mr. SICKLES were immediately torn down, and in the embrace of his friends, Messrs. BROWN and WILEY, he was carried through a crowd that covered him on every side with congratulations. Strong men on every side were in tears. Even the Judge, giving way to the general emotion, did not venture to interfere with the outburst of feeling. The only man apparently unmoved in this eruption of emotion, though doubtless a volcano of feeling struggled within, was Mr. SICKLES himself. For a moment, as he passed his father, who was sobbing like a child, I saw him gather his nerves in a strong struggle, but save then, he exhibited that calm demeanor which from the commencement he has worn without break, save in that one instance when the picture of his innocent and injured child subdued him.

When the shout inside was heard without, it was instantly caught up and carried from crowd to crowd at every corner, until there were conveyed to the furthest end of Washington, the tidings of SICKLES' release. He was borne along to his carriage, while in front of the joy-mad mass absolutely danced one of Mr. SICKLES' counsel, like David in front of the Ark.

Accompanied by some twenty others, the carriage containing Mr. SICKLES proceeded amid a universal greeting, to the house of Mr. MCBLAIR—one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens, and who has adhered to Mr. S. from the start, with the greatest gallantry and devotion—where he intends to remain for five or six days. Before I left he had received then some fifteen hundred citizens, and even at this late hour crowds still continue to pour in to testify their respect.

Immediately on entering the parlor of Mr. MCBLAIR, Mr. SICKLES turned to his jailor, who accompanied him, and said, taking him by the hand, "I would wish, if I could, to make it known how grateful I feel for all the affectionate and considerate kindness that has made my prison a second home." It is but justice to Mr. SICKLES to say that he has built a warm place for himself in the affections of all with whom he has been brought in contact during the last month.

On coming outside the Court-house, some one in the crowd proposed a groan of execration for the *Evening Post*, which was bitterly responded to, but beyond this no expressions of anger were used towards any individuals. The *Star*, which for some time stopped at no calumny to sustain the malignant animosity of the *Post*, has, latterly, tempered by your admonition, changed its tone, and expressed in a creditable manner its repentant shame for the course it at first pursued.

The conduct of the Judge has afforded general satisfaction, and the conduct of the counsel for the prosecution has been deemed so fair as to merit, I understand, a share in the serenade, which the Marine Band, escorted by an immense crowd, is even while I write offering as a tribute beneath the windows of the National to Mr. BRADY, and intends to all the other counsel in the case. The city is one scene of rejoicing.

After the trial I had the pleasure of meeting ten of the gentlemen who composed the Jury, and I am specially instructed by them to state, and they wish it distinctly understood, that they gave their verdict on the principle that, "in the absence of any adequate punishment by law for adultery, the man who violates the honor and desolates the home of his neighbor, does so at the peril of his life, and if he falls by the outraged husband's hands, he deserves his doom. This principle, they informed me, they agreed upon unanimously six days since. They have made it from this hour a principle of American law.

As an instance of feeling among the people, I may mention a touching incident which occurred just as I left Mr. SICKLES. An old fruitman from the neighborhood of Georgetown, came in with a basket of fresh oranges; and said, "Mr. SICKLES, I am a poor man, but I have a wife and child at home, whom I love, and I, if you will take this poor gift, as a token of how I honor a man who has taught me how to defend them, will be made most happy!"

In response to calls made upon them by the immense crowds accompanying the serenading band, Mr. GRAHAM, at Willard's, Mr. BRADY, at the National, and Messrs. STANTON and PHILLIPS have made addresses.

To-morrow evening Mr. BRADY, Mr. GRAHAM, and the leading New-Yorkers who have stood at some sacrifice, and with much devotion, around their friend like a wall of fire, will proceed to New-York. They one and all entertain but one opinion as to the extraordinary power, brilliancy, legal knowledge, and eloquence to adorn and enforce it, exhibited by Mr. STANTON in the case.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26.

The District-Attorney renewed the argument on the instructions prayed for. He had been endeavoring to show, he said, that the rule adopted in Manning's case was not a tightening of the principles of the common law, but was rather in the nature of an alleviation than otherwise. The doctrine had never gone further than that no act of insult or contumely, and no trespass on property, would justify the slayer in taking the life of the trespasser, and would not reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter. The determination of the Bench in Manning's case was in consonance with the principles of common law, long-established, as adultery was not an assault on the person of the husband, but was only combined of the two provocations of insult and of trespass. Then to regard the construction of the law, as understood at that time, would have convicted the party of murder. The law then, for the first time, declared that adultery was such a provocation as would reduce the homicide from murder to manslaughter. From that time to this the law had never gone further. It would be very unwise for courts of justice to relax that rule. It would overturn the principles of common law in regard to murder, and would establish the principle that a man could kill another from motives of revenge. Besides, it could not be restricted to the single crime of adultery, but would also have to extend to the case of the defamation of a man's wife; the principle that would allow one would necessarily embrace the other. He referred to Blackstone, where it is laid down that no insult constitutes a justification for homicide, no species of contumely, no species of mere trespass, and no combination of the two had been recognized in either ancient or modern times as an alleviation of the crime of murder to manslaughter. He referred to the case of Smith tried in 1804, where a man shot another who was representing a ghost. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, but the Court refused to receive the verdict, and the jury retired again and brought in a verdict of guilty. These principles had been uniformly recognized and adopted in this country. He referred to the case of Ryan, second Wheeler, 447, and recapitulated the circumstances of that case and the rulings of the Court. The law there laid down was the law which the prosecution here recognized, and the law by which they were ready to stand. If the theory of the defence were true, that adultery was a justification of homicide, as well as provocation, how could the learned Judge in Ryan's case have said that the circumstances there might constitute the crime of murder or might constitute the crime of manslaughter. There was an entire uniformity of Judicial interpretation running through all the cases reported. In the case of Jarboe, the question was distinctly propounded to his Honor whether, if the deceased had seduced the prisoner's sister, and committed all the turpitude charged in the case, it constituted either provocation or justification, and his Honor had decided that it amounted to neither. In the two Virginia cases, Bonyer's and Hoyt's, cited yesterday, there was no trial before a Judge.

Mr. Magruder—Before five magistrates.

Judge—They were tried before an Examining Court.

District Attorney—They were not to be controlled in this by the *ipse dixit* of a Magistrates' Court, composed probably, of men who knew nothing about law, in Singleton Mercer's case, the whole energies of the defence were directed to the solitary and exclusive issue of insanity. So it was in Smith's case in Philadelphia. As to Stump's in Maryland, he did not know what the facts were—but if Judge Legend there decided that adultery constituted either justification or legal provocation, except where the parties are caught in the act, he would like to see such decision.

Mr. Magruder—The jury so held.

District-Attorney—It was argued here that the deceased was virtually killed in the act of adultery, and that, therefore, the homicide was committed on legal provocation. In the cases cited to support that theory the question was what constituted proof of adultery. But the question here was not what constituted proof of adultery, but what constituted proof of "finding" in the act of adultery. There could not be any proximate fact with regard to that—there was but one method of proving it. The proof must be that the party was "found, caught, surprised," in the act of adultery. The waving of the handkerchief, and the occupation of the house in Fifteenth-street might tend to show that in this case adultery was committed, but they did not tend to show that the parties were "found" in the act. If they were, then the law says the homicide may be reduced to manslaughter—but if the husband pursue the adulterer, and slay him out of revenge, it is murder. The very phraseology of the rule showed that it was not intended to apply to the proximate facts, but as to whether the party was found in the act. The counsel for the defence had contended that even if the wife had consented, still the adultery was forcible. He asked then, and he asked now, whether, if that were so, the distinction between rape and seduction was not obliterated. If forcible it was rape, and if rape, then the defence had wasted all their thunder, for Philip Barton Key might have been indicted by the Grand Jury and visited with condign punishment. He understood why the defence had started such a theory—they knew that before a party was justified in using a deadly weapon the aggressor must have used actual force, otherwise the killing would be aggravated murder. Thence the counsel for the defence had striven to show that every act of adultery was necessarily an act of force. That, however, was neither law nor common sense. There was no foundation for such a theory in nature, in morals, or in law. It had been set up by the other side that adultery was *malum in se*, and that the protection of a right was never an act of lawless violence. He had, however, that the party is limited by the law to just that degree of defence of his right which the law gives him, and not to follow his own passions and desires. It is the right of a creditor to have his debt paid to him by his debtor, but it does not follow that he has the right to take the law into his own hands and commit an assault and battery on his debtor. The law limits the resorts which a man has for the defence and maintenance of his rights. The last ground which the defence assumed, was that this case stood on the great doctrine of self-defence. Self-defence against what? Did the principle of self-defence apply to a past transaction in any sense? Such a theory excluded all the past, and all the provocation, and stood upon the right which the injured husband had to protect himself in the future. Once the injury is consummated against a man, his rights of self-defence are ended. The law of self-defence never therefore applies to a past transaction, and can never be confounded with the law of vengance. His Honor had decided that it was not material to show that there was actual danger, but that the party supposed there was. To extend that principle to this case, it would follow that, whether the adultery was ever committed or not, provided the injured husband supposed it was, then if he sallied out and shot the person who he supposed had injured him, he would be justified. That, said the District-Attorney, could not be law. Society could not exist on any such basis, and human civilization would be an impossibility. It would follow as an inevitable consequence from this, where the prosecution cannot go into the antecedents of the party, that the prisoner himself may be stained with corruption, that throughout the whole course of his life he may have proved himself totally regardless of the calls of duty, and insensible of conjugal proprieties; that, to use the language of my associate, though I do not mean to apply it to this case, he may have been bred in brothels, nay that he may have offered his own wife for price to the very man whom he slew, and that all this cannot be given in evidence before the Court and jury, but that under these circumstances, although he may have committed an act of homicide, he is to be justified on the ground of suspicion. All these doctrines, these abominations, flow necessarily from the doctrine of self-defence as sought to be applied to this case.

On this point of self-defence, he would refer his Honor to the case of The People *vs.* Shorter, 4 Barbour, 460.

Mr. Brady—That has been overruled by the Court of Appeals of New-York, reported in 2d Comstock.

The District-Attorney would refer to 2d Comstock, to see how far it overruled the case in Barbour. He referred to these authorities, and also the case of The People *vs.* Doe, 1st Manning's Michigan Reports. Was there, he asked, any danger of bodily harm to Daniel E. Sickles at the hands of Philip Barton Key at the time of the homicide? If not, he put it to his Honor and the jury that the principle of self defence could not apply. Nay, more. If Mr. Sickles believed that Mr. Key was, then and there, proceeding to his House for the purpose of committing felony, much less a misdemeanor, the principle of self-defence could not apply as a justification. It had been said by the defence that, unless their doctrine was announced by this Court, and sustained by this jury, the doors of the people of this District would have to be closed. Standing here, said he, not as a public prosecutor but as a private citizen, I, on the part of the people of this District, denounce the doctrine that the protection of the wife or daughter's virtue is to be bound in the husband's or the brother's revolver. It may do for other countries, for other climes, and for other religions, where the law of force, as applied to woman is carried out in all its violence and wrong. But in a Christian community, where woman is ennobled and dignified, and elevated by Christian law, and Christian rule, the true and the only protection to female chastity is to be found in the woman's own virtue and in her own character. Stronger than bars and bolts, the flash of woman's virtue is as quick as God's lightning, and as sure. Far more effectual is it for silencing seducers or revelers in licentiousness than Derringer or revolver. Every pure woman necessarily and by the gift of God, in Christian communities, carries that weapon along with her. There is no seducer, no villain, I care not from whence he comes, or how he may have trained himself in the arts of seduction, who can resist the showing of that weapon for one solitary instant. I thank God that the matrons and maids of our land have a surer protection than the pistol or the bowie knife. Sad indeed would be their fate if it were not so. If it were so, one half of this whole community would not use a weapon, and the other half would use it wrongfully and improperly. The spirit of virtue which God had implanted in the woman's heart, tells her as if by the flash of lightning what are the intention towards her of a man, whether honorable or dishonorable, and she has but to use for one moment this gift which God in his benevolence and bounty has given to her for the purpose of silencing and stifling, not in death but in shame, to the proposer, every offer that would imply the slightest touch of contamination or of insult. It is found everywhere. It is a circle of glory which adorns the female brow, and sheds its blessed and happy light alike on hovel and on palace. It stands there as the protector of the wife, though the husband may be on distant seas, far away from home, with his protecting arm. It is there ready to assist at a moment and to resist effectually the advance of every slimy reprobate who, under the guise, whether of friendship or of fraud, walks into the house of purity for the purpose of defiling one of its inmates. The very moment you bring the law of force for the purpose of protecting female honor, that moment you sacrifice female honor. If it is to be protected by the sword, the knife and the pistol, it is unworthy of protection. Unless it be that God-ennobling nobility, in and of itself, and unless it exists of itself and for itself, it is unworthy to be cherished or known. The history of the world has shown that to be true. Go back as far as you please, and trace history from the earliest dates down to the present time, examine all eras and all examples, and I say that it stands out on the pages of history, at all times and throughout each one of its lustres, as the fixed and recorded truth, that wherever woman has been left alone to the vindication of her own virtue, and wherever man has kept the contaminating hand of violence from her, for the purpose even of protecting her, she has risen in her purity, God-ennobled and self-vindicated. The great God of Heaven has laid his hand with consecration on the air head of virtue, and when the virtuous woman ceases to be her own protector and her own guardian, by force of the power which God has given to her, she and her virtue both sink into the dust, and in its stead rises the crest of murder and violence, and of wrong, and of debauchery. The learned gentleman (Mr. Stanton) said that when the law does not or cannot give redress, it is left to natural right. It is not necessary to rebut this position, although we think it could be successfully. It certainly gives no right of vengeance. In 4th Book of Blackstone, page 6, the doctrine on which the defence seems to rest is utterly exploded by this commentator. The theory of law is not contradicted, that every man is presumed to consent to the laws of society which are made in behalf of society. The law punishes murder, but it is said it does not properly punish adultery, and, therefore, a man may say I am remitted to my original rights for punishing where the law does not inflict punishment. This is manifestly an absurdity. According to the first theory it is man's duty to acquiesce in such laws as are positively made. There is a positive enactment of this community with regard to murder, and according to all rational theory the prisoner has assented, or is supposed to have assented to that enactment. He is prohibited from committing murder, and although the law might not have a specific punishment for adultery, he is not, therefore, privileged to supply such a defect. Although he may have a right to punish, he has no right to violate another provision; if he does, he becomes a wrong doer. Although he may have a right to redress a wrong, yet he has no right to redress it by an infraction of the human compact into which he has entered.

Having endeavored to answer the arguments of Mr. Stanton, the District Attorney proceeded to notice those of Mr. Brady. He understood him as contending that the jury are the judges of the law as well as the facts. But the administration of the law is divided into three different compartments. The Judge has his functions, the jury have their functions, and the Executive his. Who wears the *gladie justice*, if he be (Mr. Ould) had read the law aright it was for the Court to pass on all questions of law. It was for the jury to pass on all the questions of fact, and the duty of the Executive, under the Constitution of the United States, to decide on the propriety of inflicting the punishment. These functions are separate and distinct, and when one trenches on the other, a usurpation is committed. The Court has not only to decide the question of law, but all the law which belongs to the case. It made no matter whether it be criminal or civil law; the very moment it becomes a question of law, it became the Court to decide it. It becomes the jury to find the facts, and to apply the law as it is laid down by the Court. A question of justification, malice or provocation is a matter of law, and cooling time is question of law; and in this connection he combated the arguments of the defence, and quoted 3d Bennett's Missouri Reports, the Commonwealth *vs.* Moseler, and various other authorities in support of his position. He also quoted authority which, he said, was recognized as controlling in this District from 5th Cranch, in which was embodied the remark of Judge Story: "That it is the duty of the Court to instruct the jury as to the law, and the duty of the jury to follow the law thus laid down. The District-Attorney had stated what are the functions of the Court and jury. In addition, the Constitution of the United States has imposed on the President a certain duty to perform, in connection with the administration of public justice, namely—the pardoning power. This, by the true policy of the law, is given to the Chief Magistrate for the express purpose of keeping the Court within its functions, and the jury within theirs; also with the view of preventing gross and aggravated injustice from being perpetrated on a party under form of law." As the circumstances of this case had been referred to by the defense, he would say, in reply, a pistol was found. His learned and distinguished friend (Mr. Brady) inquired, "To whom did it belong and who used it?" He (Mr. Ould) should not pretend to give the answer; he would let the witnesses speak. Mr. Van Wyck said he saw a pistol in the hand of Mr. Sickles. Mr. Read, the clearest witness, whose statement seemed the most coherent, said he saw a pistol in Mr. Sickles' hand at the very spot; and further, that no pistol was in the hand of Mr. Key at the time. Not only had Mr. Key no pistol at that time, but he had none at any time. Not a solitary witness had stated any pretence of the fact. Who, then, had the pistol, and who fired it? To whom did it belong. It must have been the man who was seen to have a pistol, and not him who had none at all. And in the same connection it was asked why not produce witnesses to show that Mr. Key was not in the habit of going armed? Was it incumbent on the United States to show that he was not in the habit of going armed when there was no presence that he was armed at all?

Mr. Brady—You have not forgotten that we offered to show that Mr. Key said he was prepared for any emergency, at the same time placing his hand on the breast-pocket of his coat.

District-Attorney—I am speaking of the testimony in the case. His Honor's ruling was that that did not shed any light on the question, and was immaterial.

Mr. Brady—But I understand you now to say that there is no pretense that Mr. Key was armed. I pretend that he was armed.

The District-Attorney explained that he spoke only of the testimony; but if the gentleman wanted to give evidence to the jury to show who used that pistol, why did not the defense summon Mr. Butterworth? The defense complained that the prosecution did not produce the friends of Mr. Key to give the negative proof that the deceased did not carry arms habitually. Why did not the defense itself produce that friend of Mr. Sickles who witnessed the whole transaction, and who could say positively who it was that used the pistol in question? The defence had referred to the case of Mingo, but that was a case of mutual combat.

Mr. Brady—The question there arose as to whether malice should be proved, and Judge Curtis ruled that, under all the circumstances of the case, the responsibility devolved on the prosecution to prove malice. He contended that where the prosecution failed to give evidence as to the controversy between the parties at the moment of the homicide, the Jury should acquit.

The District-Attorney replied that the plea in Mingo's case was a plea of self-defense, and that that was so sustained by the evidence that the judge had the impression that it was a case of self-defense; but in this case the evidence was put upon the issue that Mr. Sickles intended to kill Mr. Key, and that he was justified in killing him. Counsel for the defense had argued that cooling time applied only to cases of mutual combat, and that this, not being a case of mutual combat, the principle of cooling time did not apply.

Mr. Brady—Cooling time as to the adultery.

District-Attorney—It seemed to be a concession in this case that there was an intention to kill. Now, he held that where there was an intention to kill, that is a proof of malice. Malice and the intent to kill were, in cases where there was no mutual combat, one and the same thing. If the defence claimed the exclamation of Mr. Sickles as proof that at the moment of the homicide there was no malice, he asked could he not refer to that other declaration, wherein the prisoner followed up the first exclamation by the question, "Is the d——d villain dead?" To his mind that inevitably proved malice. His learned friend (Mr. Brady,) in one of his airy wheelings, had said that if Philip Barton Key could be put upon the stand, he would say so and so. I would to God, said the District-Attorney, that Philip Barton Key could be put upon the stand; perhaps much that is now dark, much that is now covered with gloom, much that is now not understood, could be made plain as if by the flashing of the sunbeam. Perhaps the gentleman (Mr. Brady) might be put in possession of facts of which he does not now dream, and which he does not now believe to exist. It might show a very different transaction from that which has been painted by the evidence. The only party who could array facts in his defense, or in his behalf, has been silenced in death, and the testimony which might have been adduced for the purpose of vindicating his character is unknown and unheard; therefore, so far as he is concerned, it is the same as if that testimony had never existed. He might have shown, perhaps, that although sinning himself, he was sinned against; that, instead of as has been charged in this case, his entering into the house of his bosom friend for the purpose of wronging him, malignantly and violently, in defiance of all the laws of God and man, and of the sacred obligations of friendship, he himself was seduced by the temptations repeated and continued until those higher moral bulwarks that should have supported his character gave way beneath repeated shocks. I say not whether it was so or was not so; the only party that could have had the opportunity of bringing that evidence here and vindicating his character is gone; I say not what the fact was.

Mr. Brady—The District-Attorney will recollect that we offered to prove his own declaration, that this was a mere child, and that he stood in parental relations to her.

The District-Attorney made no reply, and pursued that point no further. There was but one other position to which he would allude, and that was the connection of this question with insanity. The matter of insanity had been frequently under the consideration of this Court, and he would, therefore, simply refer to some doctrines which, with great solemnity and authority had been given at other times, bearing on the question now under discussion. He would refer particularly to the opinion rendered by the twelve Judges in England in the McNaughton case, in response to certain queries propounded by the House of Lords. That decision, as rendered by Chief Justice Tindall, appeared to him a model, not only of eloquence, but of judicial learning. Counsel read some of the queries and responses, commenting upon them as he proceeded, and referred to other authorities bearing on the same point, among them to Chief Justice Hornblower's ruling in Spencer's case, quoted in Wharton's Criminal Law, 7, 12. His Honor himself had decided that it was not necessary for the United States to prove the sanity of the accused. This plea of insanity was in the nature of a special defence. Nay, in the nature of a plea of confession and avoidance. It was necessary for such a plea to be proved to the satisfaction of the jury. If a suit were brought against a married woman on a bond, and if she pleads that she is a married woman, unless she succeeds in satisfying the jury of the truth of that plea, issues of law and fact are both found against her.

Mr. Brady—How would it be if the general issue was on record?

The District-Attorney—The question cannot arise except on a plea of confession and avoidance, and that admits the plaintiff's case; to a plea of insanity admits the charge.

Mr. Carlisle—The confession stands without the avoidance.

The District-Attorney—Certainly. He would not put to his Honor the argument as to the facility with which insanity may be simulated or feigned, and how wrong it would be to let the party accused thus escape the just punishment which his crimes should bring down on his guilty head.

JUDGE CRAWFORD'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY.

The prisoner having been brought into Court, from which he had been temporarily absent, Judge CRAWFORD proceeded to address the Jury. He said:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The Court is asked to give to the Jury certain instructions, whether on the part of the United States or on the part of the defense. The first instruction asked for by the United States is in these words:

If the jury believe, from the evidence in this whole cause, that the prisoner, on the day named in the indictment, and in the County of Washington aforesaid, killed the said Philip Barton Key, by discharging at, against and into the body of him, the said Philip Barton Key, a pistol or pistols, loaded with gunpowder and ball, thereby giving him a mortal wound or wounds, and that such killing was the willful and intentional act of the prisoner, and was instigated by the belief that the said deceased had seduced his (the prisoner's) wife; and on some day or days, or for any period definite or indefinite, prior to the day of such killing, had adulterous intercourse with the said wife, and that the prisoner was not provoked to such killing by any assault or other violence then and theretofore made by the deceased upon or against him, then such willful and intentional killing, if found by the jury, upon all the facts and circumstances given in evidence, is murder. But such killing cannot be found to have been willful and intentional in the sense of this instruction, if it shall have been proven to the satisfaction of the jury, upon the whole evidence aforesaid, that the prisoner was in fact insane at the time of such killing.

This instruction embodies the law of this case on the particular branch of it to which it relates, and is granted with some explanatory remarks as to insanity, with a reference to which the prayer closes. A great English Judge has said on the trial of Oxford, who shot at the Queen of England, vol. 9 Carrington and Paine's Reports, p. 539, "That if the prisoner was laboring under some controlling disease which was, in truth, the acting power within him which he could not resist, then he will not be responsible." And again: "The question is whether he was laboring under that species of insanity which satisfies you that he was quite unaware of the nature, character and consequences of the act he was committing, or, in other words, whether he was under the influence of a diseased mind and was really unconscious at the time he was committing the act that that was a crime. A man is not to be excused from responsibility if he has capacity and reason sufficient to enable him to distinguish between right and wrong as to the particular act he is doing, a knowledge and consciousness that the act he is doing is wrong and criminal, and will subject him to punishment. In order to be responsible, he must have sufficient power of memory to recollect the relation in which he stands to others, and in which others stand to him; that the act he is doing is contrary to the plain dictates of justice and right, injurious to others, and a violation of the dictates of duty. On the contrary, although he may be laboring under a partial insanity, if he still understands the nature and character of his act and its consequences; if he has a knowledge that it is wrong and criminal, and a mental power sufficient to apply that knowledge to his own case, and to know that if he does the act, he will do wrong and receive punishment, such partial insanity is not sufficient to exempt him from responsibility for criminal acts. (Vol. 7, Metcalfe's reports, pages 500, 501 and 503. The second and third instructions asked for by the United States, will be answered together. They are in these words:

If the jury believe from the evidence that the deceased was killed by the prisoner by means of a leaden bullet discharged from a pistol, such killing implies malice in law, and is murder.

That the burden of rebutting the presumption of malice by showing circumstances of alleviation, excuse or justification, rests on the prisoner, and it is incumbent on him to make out such circumstances to the satisfaction of the jury, unless they arise out of the evidence produced against him.

Both these instructions are granted. The fourth instruction asked for by the United States is in these words:

That every person is presumed to be of sound mind until the contrary is proved, and the burden of rebutting this presumption rests on the prisoner.

This prayer of the United States is answered by prayer eleven of the defence. The fifth instruction asked by the United States is in these words:

If the jury believe, from the evidence, that the deceased previous to the day of his death had adulterous intercourse with the wife of the prisoner; and further, that the deceased on the day of his death, shortly before the prisoner left his house, made signals, inviting to a further act or acts of adultery, which said signals, on a portion of them, were seen by the prisoner; and that, influenced by such provocation, the prisoner took the life of the deceased, such provocation does not justify the act or reduce such killing from murder to manslaughter.

Such the Court thinks is the law, and grants the instruction. Now we come to those asked on the part of the defense, the first of which are in these words:

There is no presumption of malice in this case, if any proof of "alleviation, excuse or justification" arise out of the evidence for the prosecution.

There is, gentlemen, a legal presumption of malice in every deliberate killing, and the burden of repelling it is on the slayer, unless evidence of alleviation, mitigation, excuse or justification arise out of the evidence adduced against him. The alleviation, mitigation, excuse or justification must be such as the law prescribes, and within the limits already laid down in the instructions given to you. The second instruction asked for by the defence is:

The existence of malice is not presumable in this case if, on any rational theory consistent with all the evidence, the homicide was either justifiable, excusable, or an act of manslaughter.

The answer to the first prayer will be taken in connection with his response to prayer number two: "If upon any course of reasoning consistent with all the evidence," and the law as laid down by you to the Court, and the rules by which it is ascertained what is legal provocation, what is justification or excuse, you should come to the conclusion that there was such justification or excuse, or that the homicide was manslaughter, then the presumption of malice which every killing of a human being involves, is met. You will recollect that manslaughter is the killing of a man without malice. The third prayer on the part of the defence is:

If, on the whole evidence presented by the prosecution, there is any rational hypothesis consistent with the notion that the homicide was justifiable or excusable, the defendant cannot be convicted.

The answer given to prayer number two is an answer to that. The fourth prayer is:

If the jury believe that Mr. Sickles, when the homicide occurred, intended to kill Mr. Key, he cannot be convicted of manslaughter.

This instruction the Court declines to give; manslaughter may exist, and most frequently does where the slayer intended to destroy life, but under circumstances which reduce the defence. The fifth prayer is in these words:

It is for the jury to determine, under all the circumstances of the case, whether the act charged upon Mr. Sickles is murder or justifiable homicide.

Neither can this instruction be granted, as to the jury belongs the decision of matters of fact, and to the Court the decisions of matters of law, which it is the duty of the jury to receive from the Court, and from the evidence and the law applied to the facts, it is the province and legal right of the jury to return a general verdict of guilty or not guilty of murder, or manslaughter. The sixth instructions for the defence are:

If the jury find that Mr. Sickles killed Mr. Key, while the latter was in criminal intercourse with the wife of the former, Mr. Sickles cannot be convicted of either murder or manslaughter.

If this prayer refers to actual (existing at the moment) adulterous intercourse with the wife of the prisoner, the slaying of the deceased would be manslaughter, and by existing adultery, I do not mean that the prisoner stood by and witnessed the fact of adultery progressing, for it is easy to suppose the actual fact to be established simultaneously with the killing by other evidence, in perfect consistence with the law; if, for instance, the husband saw the adulterer leave the bed of the wife, or shot him while trying to escape from his chamber. If, however, a day or half a day intervene between the conviction of the husband of the guilt of his wife and the deceased, and after the lapse of such time the husband take the life of the deceased, the law considers that it was done deliberately, and declares that it is murder (Jarboe's case.) The seventh and eighth instructions can be answered together. They are as follows:

If from the whole evidence, the jury believe that Mr. Sickles committed the act, but, at the time of doing so, was under the influence of a diseased mind, and was really unconscious that he was committing a crime, he is not in law guilty of murder.

If the jury believe that, from any predisposing cause, the prisoner's mind was impaired, and, at the time of killing Mr. Key, he became, or was, mentally incapable of governing himself in reference to Mr. Key, as the object of his wife, and, at the time of his committing said act was, by reason of such cause, unconscious that he was committing a crime as to said Mr. Key, he is not guilty of any offence whatever.

The instructions asked by both these prayers are granted. The ninth reads thus:

It is for the jury to say what was the state of the prisoner's mind as to the incapacity to decide upon the criminality of the particular act in question—the homicide—at the moment it occurred.

To this prayer the Court responds thus: It is for the jury to say what was the state of Mr. Sickle's mind as the capacity to decide upon the criminality of the homicide, receiving the law as given to them in relation to the degree of insanity, whether it will, or will not, excuse, they (the jury) finding the fact of the existence or non-existence of such degree of insanity. The rest of this prayer is:

And what was the condition of the parties respectively as to being armed or not at the same moment.

These are open questions for the jury, as are any other questions that may arise upon the consideration of the evidence, the whole of which is to be taken in view by the jury.

So much of the instructions as I have now read, I grant without qualification. The tenth prayer reads thus:

The law does not require that the insanity which absolves from crime should exist for any definite period, but only that it exist at the moment when the act occurred with which the accused stands charged.

That instruction is granted. The time when the insanity is to operate is the moment when the crime charged upon the party was committed, if committed at all. The eleventh and last instruction asked reads this way:

If the jury have any doubt as to the case, either in reference to the homicide or the question of sanity, Mr. Sickles should be acquitted.

The instruction, as I mentioned in referring to prayer four of the United States, will be answered in conjunction with it. It reads in this way:

Every person is presumed to be of sound mind until the contrary is proved, and the burden of rebutting this presumption rests on the prisoner.

It does not appear to be questioned that if a doubt is entertained by the jury the prisoner is to have the benefit of it. As to the sanity or insanity of the prisoner at the moment of committing the act charged, it is argued by the United States that every man is presumed to be sane, this presumption must be overcome by evidence satisfactory to the jury, that he was insane when the deed was done. This is not the first time the inquiry has engaged my attention. The point was made and decided at the June Term, 1856, in the case of the United States *vs.* Devlins

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FORREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and *DENIMS*, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We opened our
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FORREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in store a full stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
of every description, to which will be added, on
MONDAY, April 25,
a large invoice of GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES, PLAIN and BAYADERE GRENADINE, PLAID CHALLIES, VALENCIAS, &c., &c.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR LAYING DOWN CARPETS,
We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.
We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINERY WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY.
NO. 60 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.
HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

DOUBLE JUPE AND TWO VOLANTS GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES.
A splendid assortment received by the steamer Europa.
Also,
GRENADINES, BAREGE ANGLAIS and BAREGES
By the Yard.
For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT AND UNEXAMPLED
Opportunities to secure
BARGAINS
IN
RIBBONS.
In consequence of the combination of the French importers to protect the interests of the public and their regular customers, by withholding the Spring Ribbons from auction until after April 15, Mr. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, has been enabled to secure the choicest novelties for his patronesses at the period when Ribbons are in extraordinary demand, by being at the recent auctions the largest cash purchaser. He has now added to his stock $15,000 worth of Ribbons, in all the newest and most fashionable styles, and will, from this time, make daily additions to his immense assortment. Ribbons, of every kind, being now the only and indispensable trimming for dresses, sleeves, mantles, &c., Mr. LICHTENSTEIN can offer them in endless variety and at the most moderate prices. Rubins, dahlia and the new diamond-fluted Ribbon, in all widths and combinations of colors. Patterns sent from any part of the States accurately matched.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 387 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
300 cases
New and Handsome Paris and Lyons
DRESS GOODS,
Viz.:
DOUBLE-SKIRT AND TWO-FLOUNCED SILK, GRENADINE, BAREGE, AND ORGANDY ROBES, SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, and PERCALES, by the yard.
In all comprising the most extensive and elegant variety of
NOVELTIES FOR DRESSES,
that has ever been offered in this market.
Received per steamers *Europa* and *Fulton*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPRING FASHIONS.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' Bonnets, of superior beauty and exquisite styles, at ...dway.	Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Also, Patterns cut to fit, at short notice. Cutting, Making, or Basting for Ladies. Furnishing Materials. MRES. ELKINS & FULLER.	Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing cut and made to order, at 487 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
PARASOL DEPARTMENT.
A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S PARASOLS,
In every style and price.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
1,000 Double-skirt Organdie Robes.
1,000 Double-skirt Barege Robes.
Gros Odion and Hofee Jean's printing.
Just received per steamers Europa and Fulton.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John-sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.
At wholesale and retail.

POPULAR RIBBON TRADE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received several cases of
NEW RIBBONS
In choice styles and good qualities.
PRICES REMARKABLY CHEAP.
No. 365 Canal-st., near Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
100 cases
of
AMARANTH PRINTS, Schwalee and Potter's make, received per late steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of DRESS GOODS, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Handsome Figured Foulards, by the yard.
Japanese Silks, a new article, very desirable.
Check and Striped Silks, in every variety.
Black Maltese Cloth, 1½ yards wide.
Black De Laines and Challies, without lustre.
Black Grenadines, in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Robes, double Jupes, very beautiful.
Black Grenadine Basques, very handsome.
Crape Marets and Bushire Crapes, new goods.
English Bareges, two yards wide, $1 per yard.
Bayadere Bareges, in great variety, without lustre.
Treble-width Spanish Crapes, all wool, 1½ and 3 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market; also, some very choice English and French Poplins for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c.; together with a most beautiful stock of BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c.
Ladies will please observe the name and number.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 335 BROADWAY.
CHEAP BAREGES, GRENADINES, SILKS, &c.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED
PER STEAMER "EUROPA,"
A GREAT VARIETY
OF
NEW BAREGES, GRENADINES, SILKS, &C.,
In Robes and by the Yard,
NOVEL AND ELEGANT IN STYLE,
BOUGHT AND WILL BE SOLD GREATLY UNDER THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 25th, 1859,
With their
SELECT RETAIL STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
NOT SURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
EITHER IN
STYLE, VARIETY, OR PRICE.
COMPRISING
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES,
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
PLAIN, PLAID and STRIPED CHALLIES,
CALICOES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS,
SHEETINGS, CURTAINS, MUSLINS, &c.
CLOTHS FOR DUSTERS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and DRILLINGS,
FOR BOYS' WEAR.
ALSO,
ONE CASE 4-4 FINE IRISH LINEN, at 25c. PER YARD,
WARRANTED ALL PURE LINEN.
JAPANESE GRENADINES,
A VERY DESIRABLE FABRIC,
CONFINED TO THEIR HOUSE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & Co.,
No. 335 BROADWAY.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, April 25,
Their entire stock of STELLA SHAWLS at the following
REDUCED PRICES.
200 at $5, reduced from $7.
250 at $6, reduced from $8.
400 at $7, reduced from $9.
300 at $8, reduced from $10.
200 at $10, reduced from $12.
150 at $11, reduced from $14.
All of the above goods are in new designs, and are well worthy of the attention of buyers.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
NEWEST SPRING PATTERNS!
J. Crossley & Sons' Tapestries, Velvets, and Medallions.
ALSO,
Ingrains, Brussels, Three-plys, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods, &c., &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
On Monday, April 25,
DOUBLE JUPE, TWO VOLANTS, and DOUBLE JUPE and MANTELET ROBES.
Also, ORGANDIES and MUSLINS in all the fashionable shades—as VIOLET DES ALPES, GROSEILLE, &c., &c.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
Latest Spring styles, in great variety, and at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

---

291 GOLD WINDOW SHADES, 291
BUFF
And WHITE HOLLAND Do.
In stock or manufactured to order, by
KELTY BROTHERS & LUM,
291 BROADWAY, 291

BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS.
300 PIECES
Will be offered at retail,
Monday, April 25.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS AND CHESTERFIELD SACKS.
A magnificent assortment.
LATEST OF ALL THE NOVELTIES.
Ladies' cloth Chesterfields, all colors, from $3 50 to $5.
Ladies' [illegible]
Dahlia Trimmings, from $5 to $7 50.
Rich Black Silk Sacs and Chesterfields, at $5 to $8 50.
Rich Black Silk Mantillas, new styles.
Also,
ALL SIZES OF MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SACKS.
We invite the attention of ladies to our present stock. Our prices will be found 30 and 40 per cent. below Broadway, and our garments equally as good.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak, Shawl and Mantilla Manufactory,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

J. A. BLUXOME.
NO. 651—BROADWAY—NO. 651.

LACE GOODS,	EMBROIDERIES,
LACE MANTILLAS,	FRENCH CORSETS,
LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS,	SKIRTS,
REAL LACES,	KID GLOVES,
BLACK FLOUNCING LACES,	MITS.

NO. 651 BROADWAY,
A few doors above Bleecker-st.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department Contains a large and varied assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS, Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers, Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,) is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.
HOUSE IN PARIS, No. 80 rue Richelieu. HOUSE IN BRUSSELS, No. 94 rue Royale.
COMPAGNIE DES INDES, Manufactories of Lace at Alencon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received per *Fulton* a large assortment of
SILK ROBES,
GRENADINE, BAREGE ANGLAIS,
BAREGE.
Together with a choice collection of every description Dress Goods by the Yard.
Also several cartons of
REAL LACES AND
RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

BAYLES & LAMBERT,
MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 710 BROADWAY,
Have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Their goods are all new and carefully selected for the season.
JAMES BAYLES.
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Formerly of the firm of Blackwell, Bayles & Co.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.
All seasonable and elegant fashions in
Walking Shoes, Ties, Gaiters, Slippers,
Sandals, Toilet Slippers,
For ladies, misses, boys and infants, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

ALEXANDER PARIS KID GLOVES.
A complete assortment of black, dark, medium and light.
Just received per steamers *Europa* and *Fulton*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Reade and Chambers sts.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c.	to	$1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	85c.	to	1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c.	to	80
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c.	to	55
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c.	to	45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is offering at retail the richest and most desirable stock of Black Silks ever seen in this market, including every make and width, ranging from 22 to 82 inches, many of which are most beautiful for mantillas and basques. Two lots are especially adapted for Clergymen's Robes.
Call and see them. Observe.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, self-adjusting bustle, best pattern, $1 31; 14-spring, $1 50; and 17-spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring for $9 per dozen; 12-spring, $11; and 14-spring, for $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS.
Printed Jaconets, Printed Cambrics, Organdies, Ginghams, Brilliantes, and Cotton Fabrics of every description.
FOR SPRING WEAR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Damasks, Moreens, Reps, Lastings, Chintz, Tassels, Bands, Loops, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Shade and Curtain Fixtures of every kind,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY
and Under-garments.
Also, Children's and Gentlemen's Hosiery.
FULL ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
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RICH SILKS AND ROBES,
Choice Paris styles. Also, a large assortment of
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in Chenés, Plaids, Stripes, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
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And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS!
Large and fashionable assortment,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
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And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

REMOVAL.—WM. SIMMONS, NO. 637 BROADWAY, (formerly No. 564,) is now prepared with a large stock of Spring and Summer Millinery, which cannot be surpassed for beauty, style, and price, by any house in the trade.

S. CHAMBERS HAS LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S under linen and garments of all kinds, of the newest styles, best quality and superior make, and sold at reduced prices by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas.

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BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having had their expectations so much more than realized by the cordial manner in which
THE TRADE
received
THE BONNER HAT,
and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by
ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,
would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them, such as
THE MORPHY,
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SONORA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,
As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,
In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors,
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES'
And CHILDREN'S WEAR.
ALSO
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Untrimmed.
Together with those well-established favorites,
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

INFANTS', GIRLS' AND BOYS' IMPORTED Leghorn and fancy braid hats and caps in all colors. New and elegant styles at BANTA'S, corner Canal and Wooster-sts.

STRAW GOODS OF THE NEWEST STYLES —A large and elegant variety for misses and children, beautifully trimmed. Ladies Riding Hats. First premium has been awarded. KELLOGG, 381 Canal-st.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders.)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States.)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. [illegible], Paris.

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TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS
Will receive gratis and prepaid, on application, the
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
Containing 112 pages of Illustrations, Critical Reviews, and discriminating Testimonials from eminent Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the
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Constructed on uniform principles by successful practical Teachers.
Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for classes, on very liberal terms.
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EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
In consequence of the increased demand for their
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Have relinquished the general book trade, and taken for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,
48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.,
TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Where they offer greatly improved facilities for the accommodation of Booksellers, Teachers and Merchants.
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HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH.
For May, 1859.
One dollar a year.
SINGLE NUMBERS 10 CENTS EACH.
For table of Contents see
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HEALTH AND DISEASE.
Now ready, only One dollar.

JUST PUBLISHED—A WORK OF GREAT VALUE,
THE COTTAGE TESTAMENT,
With copious notes, references, readings, maps, tables, remarks, a geographical dictionary of the principal places, &c., &c. 1 vol. 18mo., morocco flexible binding; price 75c., in gilt $1. Copies mailed free of postage on receipt of price. Sunday Schools supplied. Every Clergyman and Superintendent should have one. Every teacher and scholar should have one.
Agents wanted. J. S. GILMAN, Publisher,
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$15—WORTH OF MUSIC FOR 25 CENTS—The success of the GENTLE ANNIE MELODIST is unprecedented. More than 40,000 copies have already been sold, and, from present indications, the sale will reach 100,000 copies this year. Encouraged by this success, the publishers have issued the *Gentle Annie Melodist No. 2*, containing the words and music of fifty of the very best songs, among which will be found songs from Il Trovatore—Agatha—Long, Long Weary Day—We Met by Chance—Beautiful Venice—Berry Havens—Ellen Bayne—I'm Not Myself at all—Charity—Widow Macree—Massa's in de Cold Ground—Old Play-ground, &c., &c. Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 1, 25 cents; Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 2, 25 cents. Sent by mail, postage paid, to any address. Sheet music, music books, superior violin and guitar-strings, sent by mail and postage prepaid, where the price is sent with the order.
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Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 25 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FINE ARTS.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES—PAINTED BY MR. F. E. CHURCH.—J. McCLURE, Publisher, has much pleasure in announcing the completion of the great South American Landscape, upon which Mr. Church has been recently engaged, and that it will shortly be on view at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, for a few days previous to its departure for Europe.

PARTIES INTENDING TO PLACE STATUARY, Paintings, Bronzes, &c., on exhibition, on sale or to be sold at the Gala Auction closing of the great Floral Festival to be held at Palace Gardens and Hall during the second week in May, will please call on Messrs. E. & F. H. SCHENCK, No. 33 Nassau-st.

FINE ARTS.—IN ADDITION TO THE SPLENDID furniture which will be sold on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, from No. 102 East 21st-st., Gramercy-park, will be a group of statuary, in marble, by Philip, a favorite pupil of the lamented Crawford.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av. (Murray Hill.)
The Spring and Summer Term commences 25th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.
French is the language of the school and family.
An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williames refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:
The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Ganley, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochrad, Esq., B. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264, and 266 Madison-st.
The 81st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—The Summer session will commence May 4, 1859.
From the New-York Observer, Sept. 30, 1858.
It is under the direction of two principals, Messrs. Haseltine & Fowler, devoted, able and right men. The buildings are spacious, the playgrounds shaded and ample, and all the appointments complete. The system is thorough; there is no sham pretence. The examination of the pupils gave the best evidence of this. Their specimens of oil painting were exceedingly well done. * * * In the evening a concert of music was given; that was indeed a grand affair. Prof. Fowler has a high reputation as a composer and teacher of music, and his concerts attract the most cultivated people from remote parts of the country.
For catalogues apply at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address the principals.
C. G. HAZELTINE,
J. A. FOWLER.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or to R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.
P. S.—Dr. RICHARDS & SON can be consulted for three days, at the aforesaid place, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—THOS. C. O. REILLY, late of Sing Sing, having leased the commodious mansion of Alexander C. Tompkins, in the healthy village of White Plains, will continue to prepare a limited number of pupils for college or commercial pursuits. Terms moderate; no extra charge for Languages; tuition thorough and accurate; comfortable rooms and good board. Circulars may be obtained *at Stephen Paul & Co.'s, No. 218 Fulton-st., or by addressing THOS. C. O. REILLY, Principal.* Summer term opens May 2, 1859.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 25th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st. H. SEYMOUR, No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

THE HOME INSTITUTE.—A SELECT BOARDING School for Boys, Easton, Fairfield County, Conn., will commence its Summer Session of twenty-two weeks, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next. Reference is permitted to the following gentlemen of New-York, present and former patrons: the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, No. 79 East 14th-st.; the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 57 Greene-st.; Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 30 Park-place; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 213 Broadway; Mr. Wm. H. Earle, No. 6 Liberty-place.
RUFUS H. WHEELER, Principal.

R. LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—The 14th term of this school will be open for the reception of pupils under 12 years, on the 2d of May. The terms are moderate. The Summer vacation occurs on the 15th July, and will continue six weeks. Pupils can remain under partial instruction during the recess, if desirable. A personal interview may be had at No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Circulars containing terms at the same place, or by addressing the Principal as above.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Rollo & Co., No. 29 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to M. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $120 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

A PLEASANT HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR LADS.—Badeau's Boarding School for small boys under 12 years of age, at Tarrytown, only 27 miles from New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson River, and a most healthy and beautiful location. Select and number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to Capt. JOHN B. VAIL, Lafarge House, New-York.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE E. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C. Scribner's, No. 124 Grand-st.; A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at Raynor's No. 76 Bowery.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 28 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.
WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY, BRIDGETON, N. J.—DAVID THOMPSON, A. M., Principal. Session begins May 4. Send for a catalogue. Refer to the Rev. J. K. Campbell, New-York; the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D., New-Brunswick, N. J.; the Hon. Wm. Bigler, U. S. Senator, Penn.; Professor M. E. Curwen, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $5; Drawing, $3; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN.—Madame NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that she is about to remove, on May 1, from No. 35 Baltic-st. to No. 184 Clinton, corner of the same street. The superior accommodations will enable her to receive more pupils.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,
C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as primary teacher in a school where she will be given advanced music lessons in part payment for her services. She has had some experience in teaching, and can give the best references. Address R., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Dey-st. House.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 42d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 87 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 66 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

DANBURY ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal, may be consulted with reference to the School and the reception of pupils on this Wednesday, from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M., at the bookstore of Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st. Ample references given.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms $100 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 128 Water st., or of the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The school is easy of access and location healthy. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Terms from $100 to $140 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal.
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

SING SING, (N. Y.,) FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.—A first-class family school—not a low-priced one. The best instruction at remunerating terms. Next session begins March 28. Pupils received at any time.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and be open for the reception of pupils Wednesday, May 4. Circulars may be obtained of Mr. A. CRAW, Jr., No. 1,817 Broadway.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., corner 37th-st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Terms moderate.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—The Summer term commences May 2. Circulars containing all necessary information may be had by addressing the Principal, J. BENEDICT.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place. For circulars or reference, apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

HOME INSTRUCTION.
A gentleman and lady, experienced teachers in this and several foreign countries, having retired to their farm, would be happy to receive a few small girls from 3 to 12 years of age with their own and only little daughter, as a family. English, French, German and Spanish spoken in the family. Also, music and painting are their favorite branches. Address WM. S. [illegible], or Mr. GRATTEY, No. 23 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

PROFESSOR ANDREU'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
At Jamaica, L. I., will open on the first Monday in May. Circulars can be had at C. M. Saxton's bookstore, No. 25 Park-row, and H. Waters' music-store.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
G. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer Session of this School will commence on Wednesday, May 4 next.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 8 East 16th-st., 5th-av.
ELOCUTION.

FLUSHING SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Misses, 9 miles from New-York. Communication almost hourly by steamboat and railroad; fare only 12 cents. The Spring quarter of this school will commence on Monday, May 2. Accommodations ample, dormitories large. For circulars, containing terms and other particulars, apply by letter to the Principal, or to J. KIMBER, No. 63 William-st., SARAH E. ROBERTS, Flushing, L. I. Reference—Ellwood Walter, Thomas W. Pearsall, Wm. F. Mott, Wm. Hurry, Joseph Lawrence.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMILY school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement in manner and sentiment is cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Matteano*, Beekman-st., at 9, 1 and 4 daily, or an interview may be had with Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal, from 11 to 3, during this week, at No. 46 West Washington place.

THE "CONNECTICUT" vs. THE "HUDSON" FOR SCHOOLS.—Try E. W. BECKWITH'S Boys' Boarding School, near Middletown, Conn., whose accommodations are superior, and reasonable in price. Circulars and the Principal this week at No. 480 Broadway, front room, second floor. Fast boys need not apply, nor those seeking a cheap School.

FREE SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.—THOSE ladies and gentlemen who desire a membership in the above Institution, are requested to confer with Dr. GUILMETTE on FRIDAY next, 29th inst., from 7 till 10 o'clock P. M., at No. 18 4th-av. No one can be admitted after the organization of the class. The course of instruction will be most thorough.

MRS. WM. ADAMS WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and former patrons that she is now prepared to take a few more select pupils, to thoroughly instruct in the rudiments and elementary *principles of music on the piano forte, on the most reasonable terms. Apply at, or address to, my residence, the* Murray-hill House, corner 6th-av. and 40th-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 48 East 24th st. Classics, Mathematics, all the branches of a complete education, under the charge of 15 competent teachers. German and Spanish languages besides the French, which is the language of the school. Vacation from July 1 to Sept. 15.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—The Twenty-fourth semi-annual session of the Reading Institute will commence May 4. The Principal can be seen at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, from 10 to 12 A. M., until the 3d of May.
D. SANFORD, Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments at any time, fitting them for business or college. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, Conn., E. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer Term commences May 1. Charges moderate. For Circulars, containing particulars, address the principal.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE WILL be removed to Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., on the first of May. Next term opens April 25. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A FEW PRIVATE PUPILS WANTED AT advertiser's residence for pupils. Terms very moderate. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box No. 104 *Times* Office; or Box No. 182 Brooklyn Post-Office.

THE ARABIC AND HEBREW LANGUAGES taught by a pupil of the Orientalist Freytag, of Bonn. Address ORIENT, Box No. 134 Times Office.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 1, to No. 120 Madison-av., one door below 31st-st.

TEACHERS.

THREE YOUNG LADIES, WELL QUALIFIED in the English branches, mathematics, drawing, painting, Latin, French and music, with considerable experience in teaching and good recommendations, are awaiting engagements, either in schools or private families, and may be seen at Earle's Hotel, Park-row, between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., or 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. Call or address TEACHERS, for two days only.

FRENCH TEACHER.—WANTED—IN A FIRST-class boys' school, a short distance from the City, a resident French teacher; he must be a native of France, well educated, unmarried, and willing to take a general interest in the school. Address PASTOR, Box No. 155 *Times* Office, stating qualifications, expectations as to salary, and where an interview may be had on Friday, April 29, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, A PROTESTANT, as governess for a child 10 years old, capable of instructing in the German and French languages, music and the English branches proper to her age. A lady with suitable qualifications, desirous of a home, may address Box No. 240 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

A TEACHER WISHES TO DEVOTE A few hours to private tuition, at pupil's residence or his own. Terms very moderate. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box No. 104 *Times* Office, or Box No. 182 Brooklyn Post-Office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, who has two years experience in teaching, desires an engagement. Good references given. Address Box No. 108 Brookline, Mass.

THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 22 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on May 3.

FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 BROADWAY,
And corner of READE, CENTRE and ELM STS.,
have now ready a large stock of
IRON BEDSTEADS,
of all the various kinds, and of superior quality, suitable for FIRST-CLASS TRADE, which they offer at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES.
HOSPITALS, PRISONS AND SCHOOLS
supplied to any extent, and at short notice.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at M. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1833.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
Manufactured and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st. Circulars sent on application.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for City and country from $25 and upward, grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, &c., &c., ornamented in flowers, fruit and fresco. Mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old established Eagle Enameled Furniture Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Goods carefully packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by E. C. WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan st., near Canal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR SALE—CONsisting of desks, &c., &c., all in good order and nearly new. Inquire at No. 5 5th-st., between South 8th and 9th sts., Williamsburgh.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

ENAMELED AND GRAINED CHAMBER FURNITURE—Of a superior quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 660 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY. —A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

1,800 HOBE'S CELEBRATED EXTENSION TABLES and dining-room suites, very low. wholesale or retail, at HOBE & SON, 434 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. TIMOTHY'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—51st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—The holy rite of confirmation will be administered in this congregation by the Right Rev. the Provisional Bishop on THURSDAY EVENING, April 28. Take notice that this special service is kindly permitted to be held in the building used by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Advent, on the 8th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., east side. Service will commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC Association meets on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the new Repository, in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av. The subject for consideration is *Fire-Proof Buildings*. All interested in this great question for any city, are respectfully invited to attend.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, TO MEET AT LOUISVILLE, KY., 3D MAY NEXT.—Arrangements have been made by Doctor Van Pelt, on behalf of the Delegates, whereby they can procure tickets at the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., by presenting certificates of membership.

HARVEY'S PROVIDENCE YEAST CAKES
Buhler & Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee.
Webb & Trombly's Cocoa, Chocolate, Broma, &c.
Stratton's Starch, that will polish.
For sale by the agents,
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROS.,
Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

REGALIA JEWELS AND JEWELRY OF every description required for lodges, chapters and encampments; also, all Masonic books and diplomas, at the American Masonic Agency, No. 426 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-board and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents.
WM. HALL & SON, No. [illegible] Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as E. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the Musical Review,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. G. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, G. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS.
Ranging in price from $60 to $400, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor. Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE Organs, of superior make, at great bargains; second-*hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150; one of the largest Catalogues of Music in the United* States; musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates; pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of their celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it to their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated piano-fortes at very great bargains. Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

RAVEN, BACON & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—AN ELEGANT SEVEN-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the first makers and fully warranted; worth $400 and will be sold very low for cash; has been used a few months and is in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

PIANOS.—J. & C. FISCHER HAVE REMOVED their wareroom to No. 356 Broadway, three doors below 14th-st., where a selected stock of pianos will be found at moderate prices, and unsurpassed for tone and workmanship. Manufactory 246 West 28th-st., New-York.

PIANOS AT COST.—G. E. DEMAREST WILL REmove from No. 469 Broadway May 1, and now offers his entire stock of Gilbert, Chickering and New-York Pianos and Melodeons at cost for cash.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, PLAIN AND richly carved cases, pearl or ivory keys, at a great bargain. Every piano warranted. No. 13 Fulton-st., (Fulton Ferry,) Brooklyn. Also second-hand pianos.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $60 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 326 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANO FORTES.—FOUR SPLENDID 7 AND 7⅓ octave Pianos, warranted in every respect, will be sold at extremely low prices. Can be seen at 91 Walker-st.

A SOPRANO, ALTO AND BASSO OF SUPERIOR quality and abilities, would like situations from May 1, either in New-York or Brooklyn; familiar with Episcopal service. Address SOPRANO, care of Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY WHOSE ENGAGEMENT has expired wishes a situation in a Church as soprano singer; she has a thorough knowledge of the Episcopal service. Satisfactory reference given. Address Miss B., No. 130 West 36th-st.

A YOUNG MAN, HAVING A KNOWLEDGE of Music, would like to obtain some pupils desirous of learning to play the piano. Terms moderate. Address MUSICIAN, Box 181 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ORGANIST IN some Protestant church in New York City or Brooklyn. Address immediately, E. C. P., Box No. 128 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHORISTER AND organist. Can furnish the best of recommendations. Address C. E. K., No. 274 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.
CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SHELF AND HEAVY
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 260 BROADWAY,
NEARLY OPPOSITE DEY-ST.,
between John and Fulton sts.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 189 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
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Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

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121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval, and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse Shoe Iron, Fero, Stitch and S B H.
Horse Nails Rods, T V P and other good Brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
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BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality—none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH—EXCLUSIVELY used in Queen Victoria's laundry. The undersigned, sole agents for the United States, will be able to deliver supplies of this celebrated starch on arrival of the steamship *Glasgow*, at manufacturers' prices, in bond or duty paid. It is pronounced by Queen Victoria's laundress to be the finest starch she ever used. ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO., No. 19 William-st., New-York.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSON'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women situations—one as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing; the other as waitress. They understand their business perfectly, and can be highly recommended from their last place. The reason of their leaving, the family is giving up housekeeping. Can be seen for two days at 354 East 9th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, CAPABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire for three days at No 114 Lexington-av. Would not object to going a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as competent nurse; one who has taken charge of children from their birth; can be highly recommended from her last situation; any respectable family wishing such a person call at No. 114 West 14th-st., basement. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; can do up gentlemen's shirts in the neatest style; or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 438 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT PERSON a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and will take care of a baby from its birth, having always lived in that capacity; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A SITUATION as chambermaid, or chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young lady to take charge of children and teach the English branches in general. Is a neat sewer. A French family preferred. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. City reference. Apply for two days at No. 387 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE to do general housework; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman from England, as seamstress; would take charge of one grown child, or wait on a lady; no objection to go to the country. Please call at No 226½ (2 doors below Prince-st.,) Bowery. Has good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED, trustworthy and highly recommended Protestant young woman; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Will be found competent, steady, willing and obliging, is neat about her work and kind to children. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist in washing and ironing or general housework. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 282 7th-av., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Best of City reference. Call at No. 120 Saint Mark's-place, 8th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for two days at 24 Christopher-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waiter, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 65 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. The best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as a first-class cook. Has good City reference from her last place. No objection to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 14 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Would go as laundress. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 29th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as general houseworker in a small family; no objection to the country during the Summer. Can be seen, for this week, at No. 128 East 20th-st., near 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family; is capable of taking charge of the silver and dining room. Apply at her present employer's, No. 88 East 16th-st., where she has lived three years. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of references. Can be seen for three days at No. 8 6th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, BROUGHT up in this country, wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; understands her business well; best of references if required. Call at No. 208 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing in all its branches; is willing to travel for the Summer months; satisfactory references. Call at 78 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter; one who understands her business; can be seen for two days at the place where she is now living, No. 63 East 35th-st., near 4th-av. Best of references given.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is an excellent washer and ironer; has two years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 60 [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as excellent plain cook and a good baker, is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 209 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid. She is a good plain sewer; can do fine washing and ironing, and has good City reference. Call at No. 163 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as nurse; would like the entire charge of children; has had several years' experience in the care of young children; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 126 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, some family washing to do in her own place, who thoroughly understands it, and can give full satisfaction; who understands clear starching and ironing. Call at No. 146 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS first class cook; knows her business and all its branches; can produce the best City reference. Apply at No. 435 3d-av., near 32d-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in a respectable fancy store, or would go as governess to young children; will travel if required. Best reference. Address M. L. C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid, washer and ironer, who has three years' reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 348 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 100 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family, as chambermaid and waiter, or to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 178 East 13th-st, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK AND laundress in one family; cook understands bread baking and biscuits. Apply at her last place, No. 118 East 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook, understands her business well. Has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 19th st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, the best City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 1,116 Broadway, one door from 26th st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse or seamstress; has no objections to go to the country; good City reference. Please call at No. 287 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 81 25th-st., in the candy store, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A FAMILY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING wishes to get situations for two faithful, industrious and intelligent girls, the one as chambermaid, the other as waitress. Apply at No. 38 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Has the best of City references, and can be seen for two days, at No. 129½ 24th st., a few doors east of 3d-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES to go out by the day to wash and iron or to do house cleaning. Good references. Call at No. 127 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in rear of milk dépôt.

A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING wishes to secure a good situation for two sisters; one as first-class cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing, and the other waitress. Both perfectly understand their business. Can be seen at their present employer's, and best City references given. Inquire at No. 81 East 33d-st.

EMPLOYERS REQUIRING RESPECTABLE Protestant and other help, experienced and well recommended, consisting of English, Welsh, Scotch, German, and others, can be supplied without fail, as there is a large number on hand and waiting, at WESLEY'S first and only up-town Select Female Office, No. 393 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. A lady in attendance. Fifty smart Protestant girls, with good reference, wanted to supply our daily calls, at highest wages, in private families.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-houses, supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, at MORRIS COHNERT'S Establishment, No. 436 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office. Also, waiters, gardeners, coachmen, farmers, &c. Orders punctually attended to. Terms moderate.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN, AND every other kind of servants, may always be found at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German spoken.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR the encouragement of faithful domestics No. 6 Chambers, there is now a number of servants anxious to engage at moderate wages. Servants with good references wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY SEVERAL GERMAN, ENGLISH, Irish and other girls, of known respectability, situations in good families, this day. Apply at the Broadway Agency, No. 436 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs. This institution, 7 years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles. Only girls of the most reliable character admitted. N. B.—The only reliable source for German and Protestant help. The German and French languages spoken. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who has served in first class families in this City; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No. 64 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2 doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is competent to take the entire charge of children, and also competent and willing to take charge of a baby from its birth; has served in that capacity for five years in her last places; can be highly recommended as to character and respectability. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook who understands her business thoroughly; would assist in washing, or go as laundress; would have no objection to go to the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 231 9th-st., third floor, near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress, or would do chamberwork in a private family; will be found capable of discharging her duties as such; most satisfactory reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, in the City or a few miles in the country; one as nurse and chambermaid, takes the entire charge of a baby, wages $7; the other as cook in all its branches, makes pastry, soups and jellies, wages $8. Call at No. 218 East 22d-st.; best of City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN experienced young woman, with the best of City references; very fond of and kind to young children, and can take full charge of a baby, and would make herself generally useful. Address No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress; would have no objection to assist in chamberwork, or sewing; would go in the country, or in a large family; good references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a professed cook, who understands her business in all its branches, who has good City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 356 2d av. between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waiter, or for waiting alone; is a good sewer; no objection to nursing, or the country for the Summer; is willing and smart. Call at No. 342 8th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can be seen at her last employer's, where she has lived nearly three years; the best of reference can be given. Call at 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as an excellent cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 214 1st-av., corner 13th-st., where she can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN; is a most excellent laundress or chambermaid, and fine washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 214 1st-av., corner 13th-st., where she can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chambermaid, and has no objection to do up ladies' finery in the neatest manner. Can have the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; has lived in the best families for 10 or 12 years, and brings unexceptionable reference from them. Call at No. 63 West 16th-st., 2d house from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HARDWORKING, HONEST Protestant girl, a situation as general houseworker; is a good plain cook; first-rate baker and a splendid washer and ironer; is well recommended. Apply at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—THE CHARGE OF A HOUSE FOR THE Summer, by a respectable widow and her son. Can be highly recommended. Would also wash for the family, if required. Address No. 7 Union court, between 11th and 12th-sts., University-place. Can be seen for a week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands preserves, pastry and baking; has no objection to go in the country. Has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 110 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO DO chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter or washer and ironer. Can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged. Call at No. 159 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy person, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on grown children and do chamberwork; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 66 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 2 Stuyvesant-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL OF EXPERIENCE IN THE care of children a situation; she is very neat and genteel in appearance; has good references from her last place. Also from others where she has lived. Can be seen at her mother's residence, No. 436 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork, washing and ironing; would prefer a place where there was another German girl in the family. Inquire at No. 33 West 43d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting, French fluting and hair-dressing; willing to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of families; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 7 Attorney, between Grand and Division sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as family seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; would have no objections to take care of a baby. Call at No. 88 West 25th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE IRISH GIRL, a situation to do housework in a small private family, or chamberwork and take care of children; good reference. Call at No. 128 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 22d-st., near the corner of 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO has lived for eight years in the City, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at 113 West 24th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family. Has first-class City references. Call at No. 215 East 19th-st. Can be seen for two-days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A CAPABLE woman; understands soups, meats, pastry, jellies, &c. Good City reference. Apply at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress; one that thoroughly understands her business from experience; has good City reference. Apply No. 118 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO PROCURE employment for a trustworthy, competent woman as cook in a gentleman's family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 32 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 1,015 Broadway, in the fancy store, between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family. Best of City reference. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's place, 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as plain cook, and to do the washing and ironing in a private family; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 26th st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Call at No. 7 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND HER daughter, a girl of 14, wishes to go on a voyage to Europe; is willing to wait on a lady, and do the work of her family for the voyage. Apply at No. 3 Prince-st.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and his wife. The man is a first-rate coachman, understands the care and management of horses, sick and well, best carriages and harness, &c. &c. The woman could take care of a laundry or dairy, or take good care of a gentleman's house in the absence of the family; plain sewing &c. Both having the best of City reference, and are disposed to make themselves useful to their employer. Call or address a note to S. W. O. at Mr. Dunn's Harness and saddlery store, No. 125½ 4th-av., near 13th-st., or Mr. Dawson's carriage factory, between Lexington and 3d-avs., 23d-st., N. Y., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man or assistant coachman, and to take charge of a vegetable garden, either in City or country; is a good, careful driver, and fully understands the care and management of horses; or would go traveling with a family; no objections to go to any part. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., above 36th-st., or address P. L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS under-groom. He is well experienced about horses, and harness, or any kind of vehicle. He would go to the country with a private family, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. He is a temperate person. Address M. M., Box No. 207 *Times* office, for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as assistant-gardener, understands the care of horses and farming work generally; will be found useful and obliging; can give good references. Address J. C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, BY A young man 26 years of age, accustomed to the dry goods trade. Best of City reference. Apply at No 310 Pearl-st. C. H. RAYMOND.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, also the training and breaking them to the saddle; has the very best City and country references; has lived in some of the most respectable families in the City; no objection to the country or any place to live in. Call at Mr. Campbell's, No. 50 4th-av., or address W. E. B., or Box No. 208 Times Office, for W. E. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young married man, (one child,) who is a thorough gardener in every department of the trade—greenhouse, grapery, &c., &c.; is an active, energetic man, and feels confident that he will be able to give the same satisfaction as he has hitherto done in seven years' experience in this country. References unexceptionable. Apply to L., at No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business and has the best of City references from some of the most respectable families; has no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen personally, from 9 to 3 P. M., each day, until suited, at No. 18 Union-court, near University-place. If absent, address E. R., which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant man, as groom and coachman; can produce the best City references, and no objections to going a short distance in the country; he perfectly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 102 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for C. V. M.

WANTED—A PLACE AS GARDENER AND FARMER, by a man that understands his business in both branches; the reclaiming and laying out of all kind of ground; or would take contracts in either the above branches from any gentleman in a good locality that a gardener is not kept steady. Address LANDSCAPE GARDENER, No. 28 Liberty-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND WIFE without children; the man as farmer and gardener; can milk cows and take care of horses; the wife can cook, wash and iron; can take care of milk and butter; the man is sober, honest and industrious, and can give the best of reference. Address J. V. S., Bridgeport Post-office. Box No. 629, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S PLACE BY A MAN who understands the business; also farming and management of cattle; long practice and good reference from this City. Address GARDENER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office. N. B.—All letters attended to. Can be seen for first 3 days at No. 475 Pearl st., in the basement, near Chatham.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, RESPECTABLE young man, employment; is well acquainted with the following work: coach-driving, gardening, grooming and the care of stock. Can produce satisfactory references for capability, sobriety and industry from last employers. A note addressed to M. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, will be strictly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A middle aged Englishman who thoroughly understands his business, and can come highly recommended. It would be useless for any gentleman to answer this unless he wants an experienced man, and is willing to give good wages. Address J. T., Mr. Lowry, harness-maker, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, coaches and harness; no objection to the country for the Summer; first-class City reference given. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R. C., No. 12 Union Court, or Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and perfectly understands the care and management of horses; can produce the very best of references; over seven years in his last place; the country preferred. Address J. V., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a single young man, in either country or City; has lived in some of the best families the last six years; understands his business. Has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address, for two days, J. G. M., Union-square Post-office, or No. 124 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as coachman with a private family; perfectly understands his business; has no objection to go to the country; understands the care of horses perfectly well; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man. He understands the management and the care both of young and old horses; is a careful driver. The country preferred. Has good City reference. Address F. M., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A NICE PRIVATE family, as waiter, by a Protestant man, aged 30, lately from Europe. Every satisfaction will be given as to character and ability. Address A. N., No. 128 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has got City reference to certify as to capability. A note addressed to WILLIAM, Mr. Corwin's store, corner of 20th-st. and Broadway, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR FIREman in a hotel. Can take care of horses if required. Good reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can give the very best of City reference from some of the best families in this City. Address Morris & Fowler, corner University place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 18 YEARS OLD, A situation in a store, or to work with a gardener, or where he would make himself useful. Can give good City reference from last place. Call or address JOHN FITZPATRICK, No. 124 Nassau-st., in the clothing store, or No. 15 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, in the rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who understands his business; understands the care of horses, is a good and careful driver, is willing to make himself generally useful, is not afraid of work, has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 182, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man as coachman who truly understands his business, and can give the best of City reference, and has been driving through this City for the last five years. Address J. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for three days, or S. Lowery's saddlery store, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a good moral family. The advertiser is well versed in business capacity and can be highly recommended. A note addressed to J. C., care of Mr. Albro Smith, No. 326 Bowery, corner of Bond-st., will receive immediate attention until Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; is willing to devote his time to his employer's advantage, will be obliging; best of City reference as to character and capability. Address N. R., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, COMpetent and trustworthy Protestant man, a situation as coachman and groom; has a reference of five years; will be found in every respect efficient for his duties, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without children, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses perfectly, and can give the best of City reference from his last employer; no objections to the country. Address E. F. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN—A SITUATION as coachman and groom. Understands the care and management of horses, is a careful driver, and will be found a competent and trustworthy man. Can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address S. P., Box No. 196 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN aged 26 years as coachman or farm hand; has been acquainted with the business for years, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can give the best references. Address J. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MAN WITH SATISFACTORY reference, and without incumbrance, wants a place as plain or under gardener; as he looks for but moderate wages and means honestly, he expects honest treatment. Address M. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BANK PORTER BY a well-conducted, intelligent and reliable man, or as collector or any other light respectable employment in a wholesale or commission house. References unexceptionable. Address S. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, who understands his business perfect in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address M. L., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FLOUR OR GROcery store, by a young man about 19 years old, who has the best of reference from his last employer. Is desirous of getting immediate employment. Is to be seen, until suited, at No. 480 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE waiter (Protestant) a situation by May 1; understands his business thoroughly; is a good market man; makes ice-cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address, for three days, at No. 177 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER, by a highly respectable man, who is well acquainted with his duties, and has unquestionable City references from late employers in the City. Address A. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man of first rate qualities; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; and will be found very obliging. Can be highly recommended. Address W. S. Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man who understands his business in all respects; can give the best of City reference from his last place, and has had last eight years' experience in this business. Address J. C., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS TO procure a good situation for his coachman; is a first-rate driver and groom, honest and sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Address J. B., for two days, Box No. 201 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single young man, who is very capable of his business and has good City references to that effect. Address J. H., No. 3 Garden Row, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM IN A GENtleman's stable. Country preferred. Can take care of from 3 to 4 horses, harness and wagons. Can furnish good reference. Address A. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references. Call at, or address a note to, Mr. Coxhead's harness-store, 304 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman, farmer or gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; is well recommended. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener, or either; can give satisfactory references. Address M. O., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; can attend a small garden; would make himself useful and obliging; can produce good references. Address J. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man who has a thorough and practical knowledge of hot and cold grapery, green house, flower grounds and vegetables; the laying out of a new place; planting trees and shrubs, &c., &c. Any gentleman in want of a good gardener, and a man that will study the interest of his employer, will address A. B. C., at McIlvain & Young's, No. 9 John-st. The most satisfactory reference will be given immediately.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a married man with no incumbrance; he understands the care of horses and carriages; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Has no objection to City or country. Has good City reference. Address T. D., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; would be willing to work in the garden and make himself generally useful round the place; has three years' good character from his last place. Address J. M., at the seed store, No. 9 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman; he is not afraid of work; is a sober, steady man, and a good careful driver; has no objection to the country; can produce good reference. A note addressed to JAMES McELROY, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; he understands his business well; has no objection to go to the country; he can be well recommended by his last employer, where he has lived for two years and a-half. Address E. M., at Morris' grocery store, corner University-place and 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN FULLY competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; is well acquainted with the laying out of a new place, erecting glass houses, &c. &c.; is a practical man in all departments. The best of City references given. Address C. G., care of McIlvain & Young, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man, thoroughly posted in every department of gardening; is active, sober and obliging, and feels confident of giving satisfaction to any one who may employ him. References unexceptionable. Address VINE, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant Scotchman of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has the best City reference; has no objection to go to the country; can be seen for three days. Apply to J. C., No. 124 4th-avenue, near 12-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN AN importing or jobbing house, by a young man who has had four years' experience in one of the largest hosiery and men's furnishing houses in the City. Can influence considerable trade. Salary moderate. Address A. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND Groom in a private family, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Is willing to make himself generally useful. Country preferred; has good references. Address, T. C., Box. No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY one who fully understands his business; good vegetable grower, the care of graperies, the laying out and keeping of flower grounds, handsome walks, &c. Can be seen at Mr. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., New-York. Inquire for C. F.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as coachman; has the best City reference from his last employer, where he has lived three years; understands plain gardening if required; no objection to the country. Address D. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, or No. 466 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; he understands the business in all its branches; also of steady habits, with good reference. Can be seen at Mr. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., N. Y., until engaged. Address F. F. P.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN: 30 years of age; capable of taking charge of an engine, or as porter in a store; will make himself generally useful; speaks French and English. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 310 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man; has the best of reference. Can be seen at his present place, No. 27 Lafayette-place, or at Mr. KERR'S grocery store, corner of Broadway and 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY one who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Address F. S., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Englishman as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has been 4½ years in his present situation, and seeks a place because his employer is about to leave for Europe. Apply at No. 42 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman, as porter in a store; is not afraid to work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen in the store, No. 16 Horatio st., one door from 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single middle-aged Englishman; best of reference given; three years in his last place. Inquire at No. 241 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN SOME respectable private family, by a very capable man who can produce the best of City reference. Please call at No. 267 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON OF SOME up-town Church. Having some 15 years' experience as sexton, would like employment in the same capacity. Inquire or direct F. C. P. S., No. 278 8th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO HONEST GIRLS, GERMANS preferred. One to cook, wash, and iron; the other to do chamber work, waiting, and assist in the washing. None need apply unless they can bring good City reference, and are willing to give all their time to their employer. Wages $7. Call at No. 15 Bond-st. all this week.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT DOMESTICS TO go into the country; one to be cook, to do plain cooking and the washing and ironing; and the other to be chambermaid and waiter. None need apply but those who can bring the best recommendations. Such may call for this week at No. 102 East 18th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PERSON AS COACHMAN AND waiter, who fully understands the care and management of horses and waiting in all its variety; willing to devote himself to the interest of his employer. None need present themselves who cannot come well recommended in all respects. Apply to PHILIP SCHAFFNER, Chambers, No. 54 Murray-st., before 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GARDENER TO TAKE CHARGE OF a small place in the country, and do the general work round the place. Wages moderate. Good recommendations required. Inquire of Mr. KIP, No. 27 William-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—TO GO SOUTH, A YOUNG MAN who understands book-keeping and general accounts, to keep the books of a concern in the interior of Alabama; salary $800 per annum, with board and washing; good references required. Address Box No. 2,486 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, GERMAN OR ENGlish middle-aged woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer for a small family in one of the pleasantest cities in Ohio. To one who can produce satisfactory recommendations good wages and a pleasant, permanent home will be given. Apply at No. 13 Vesey-st.

WANTED—A BUYER AND SALESMAN IN A wholesale boot and shoe house; one thoroughly acquainted with the business, and who can influence trade. Address Box No. 1,421 Post-office, with name and references.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY OF FROM 14 to 16 years of age in a store; one who resides with his parents, and willing to make himself useful, may address, in his own writing, N. & B., Box No. 2,264 Post-office, with reference. Salary first year $100 to $150.

WANTED—GARDENER AND COACHMAN; A married Scotch or German Protestant, to take charge of horses and cows and direct in the garden; a house and vegetables will be furnished. Address H., Box No. 92 New-York Post-office, naming wages and references.

WANTED—FOUR TO SIX WRITERS TO WRITE original flash stories on the Revolution, the Sea, Western Border Life, and Temperance. Address with real name and place of interview, D. C. BRIAN, Station D, N.Y.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS LAUNdress to go a short distance in the country; must have good references. Apply at No. 15 Stone st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN AND groom; one who thoroughly understands his business, obliging, and willing to make himself generally useful. Inquire at 54 Broad-st., after 10 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of references required. Apply at No. 272 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND IN A millinery store. Also, a first-rate milliner. Apply to J. HOPKINS, No. 307 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RETAIL STATIONERY store; one who is thoroughly acquainted with all parts of the business; none others need apply. Address Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE in Front-st., a boy not over 15 years of age, and one that can come well recommended. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 204 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; she must thoroughly understand her duties, and have a good City reference. None but Protestants need apply at No. 206 West 23d-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL, QUIET FAMILY, A Protestant woman, who understands plain cooking, washing and ironing. Call, after 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 104 West 13th-st. Good City references will be required.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENER, who understands his business. There is no green-house or grapery. Apply at No. 311 Pearl-st.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of their superior qualities of Lump, run of the mine, and fine coals for steam and manufacturing purposes.

For steamers and locomotive engines, the coal from their "Astor Mine" has an established reputation of superiority over any other now in the market.

The coal will be shipped in the best order from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge.

The Company are daily receiving and will have a supply of first mined coal at all times afloat in this port.

Office No. 30 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

BOARDING.

NO MOVING ON THE FIRST OF MAY.—Broadway and 8th-st., No. 128 8th-st., opposite Clinton Hall. Board, with superior suites of rooms, front, on second and third floors, for families, and single gentlemen. Location unexceptionable. Convenient to principal hotels, amusements, &c. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—OUR RESIDENCE IS A FOUR-story modern-built brick house; Croton water, gas, baths, &c.; has just received a thorough overhauling and cleaning, and we are now ready to receive single or married persons as boarders at a lower rate than any other house of that class in this city. Call at No. 231 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and see if we tell you the truth. N. B.—A well-furnished parlor to let very low.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, having 2 front rooms on 2d floor, and 2 back rooms on 3d floor, unoccupied, will rent them, with or without board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. The house is modern, convenient and very centrally located, in the vicinity of Union and Madison squares. Accessible by cars and stages. Address Mrs. A. E. DORFEE, Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON second floor in first-class house with all modern improvements to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Persons wishing the comforts of a home will please apply. Neighborhood very pleasant and easy of access by stage or cars. Apply at No. 311 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor, and one on the third floor, of No. 59 East 16th-st., near Union Park, will be vacated in a few days. The house has recently been put in thorough order, and has every comfort pertaining to a genteel residence.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two or three single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms with board at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union square; the house is finely located, has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms for two persons, from $9 to $14, according to room. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let, with board, (from May 1,) three furnished rooms on second floor, connecting; terms from $30 to $40, according to number of persons; also, one large room on floor above; location central, near 4th-av. Address L. A., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two single gentlemen, in a private family; second story rooms, front and back, furnished or not, with full or partial board, and the comforts of a home; stages pass the door; terms reasonable. Apply, with reference, at No. 67 2d-st.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE NO. 12 Lamartine-place 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs., having a large house and small family, will let the second floor, five rooms, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. The house is first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Inquire as above.

BOARDING. — FINE ROOMS TO LET WITH plenty of pantry-room, to a family or party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 28 St. Mark's-place, near Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—A FEW ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR families or single gentlemen, with board, can now be had at No. 199 10th-st.; a very convenient and desirable location.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH OR without board, single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished, at moderate prices, may be obtained at No. 35 East 31st-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 15th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms in a private family by applying at No. 65 Nassau-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen may obtain pleasant rooms, with partial board and the comforts of a home, in the vicinity of Clinton-av. and the park on Fort Greene, one block from the Fulton-av. cars, and twenty minutes' walk from the Montague and Fulton ferries. Terms reasonable. References given and required. Address Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsome room, in one of the most delightful locations in Brooklyn, and suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Possession can be had immediately. Also, one single room. House is large, airy, and convenient, containing all modern improvements. References required. Apply on the premises, No. 10 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY conveniently located, 5 minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferry, would accommodate three or four gentlemen who are willing to pay a fair price for good accommodations. Address M. H. E., Box No. 1,380 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD WITH a family that has just decided to receive a few gentlemen; house first-class brick, rooms good sized and all in prime order; location in Sands-st. Eight minutes to Fulton Ferry. References required. Address S. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen. Also a room on the fourth floor for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 93 Clinton-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with partial board, within a few doors of the Fulton-av. cars, by applying at No. 101 Lawrence-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN EAST BROADWAY.—FULL OR partial board, with pleasant rooms, may be had at No. 83 East Broadway, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. References required.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at No. 136 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's park. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished with full or partial board at No. 180 Hicks-st., corner of Montague-st., opposite the Pierrepont House.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife wish permanent board in a quiet private family in the vicinity of Washington-square. Address H. C. S., Box No. 3,600 Post-office, with particulars.

BOARD WANTED—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, for a gentleman and daughter of the age of 11. Address S. B., Box No. 191 *Times* office, as to terms. Would furnish own apartments.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN—In exchange for lessons in German, Spanish, French, Latin or Greek. The advertiser can dedicate two of his leisure hours, in the morning or evening, to the instruction in the above-named languages. Best of references given. Address EXCHANGE, No. 348 Bushwick-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 238 Henry-st., convenient to South and Wall-st. ferries. Location unsurpassed. Very desirable furnished rooms, in suites or separate, can be had, with substantial board. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms moderate. Apply as above.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—With breakfast if wanted, to one or two single gentlemen of quiet habits, in a modern house, pleasantly located near Union-square, and occupied by a small and strictly private family. Address CONSTANT, Box No. 120 Union-square Post-office.

FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD CAN BE had in a strictly private family, (after May 1,) with furnished rooms on second and third floors; house is modern and location below 23d-st., near 6th av.; none but those willing to pay a reasonable price need apply. Address H. O., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A choice of very pleasant and desirable rooms, in the first-class house No. 221 State-st., with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Location unsurpassed, and convenient to ferries. Address Mrs. A. B. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

NO. 55 MADISON-AV., CORNER 27TH-ST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms to let, with board, from May 1, to gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; one unfurnished room on first floor. Reference given and required.

EAST BROADWAY.—ONE OR TWO PLEASant rooms, (furnished, if desired,) and good board, may be had, by calling immediately at No. 179 East Broadway near the junction of Canal-st. The house is first-class, having the modern improvements.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO RENT several rooms to a party of two or three gentlemen, with or without partial board; rent of rooms, furnished, $50 per month; references required. No. 53 Lexington-av.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES—A choice of desirable rooms single and in suites, on second and third floors, with privilege of bath, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References required.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM with three pantries, hot and cold water bath; suitable for two single gentlemen, without board; situate No. 208 2d-av., near 13th-st. Can be seen for two or three days.

GENTLEMEN WILL FIND UNEXCEPTIONAble rooms, and the abundance and comforts of a home at No. 401 4th-st.; convenient to Broadway and Bowery, and in a fine house pleasantly located. No moving in May.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR SINgle gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board in a family where there are a few boarders, at No. 87 Prince st., a few doors west of Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARD.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS ON THE second floor, now vacant, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., first house west of 2d-av.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH OR without board, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Inquire at No. 320 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, in a private family, gas and bath in the house. References exchanged at No. 63 Amity-st.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—A LADY AND GENtleman, or two single gentlemen, can find a front suite of rooms at the above number. House newly furnished. Breakfast from 7 until 9, and dinner at 6.

NO. 175 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—English basement house; a back parlor and two smaller rooms to let, with board, in a private family. Gentlemen preferred. Terms moderate. Gas and bath.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with or without furniture, may be had in a private family, at No. 292 Henry-st., near Harrison-st.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library—Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN without board, at No. 4 Bond-st. Family private. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board; very desirable. Terms moderate. No. 145 East 13th-st., one door from 3d-av.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—PARTIAL BOARD WANTed by a single gentleman in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, somewhere in the vicinity of Broadway and Bond-st. References given. Address W. P. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—Within an hour's distance from the City, for a family of nine persons in a private family where no other boarders will be taken; or a furnished cottage at a moderate rent. Address J. T. C., No. 44 Warren-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., will be open for the reception of boarders on Monday, 16th of May. These fine premises are now in process of being fitted up, and furnished with all the appliances of a first-class Summer boarding-house. Its picturesque buildings, with their dry, elevated position, beautiful shady lawn in front, numerous fruit trees and the near proximity of the whole to the West Bloomfield Railroad Dépôt (within two minutes' walk,) render this one of the finest retreats anywhere to be found within 12 miles New-York City, with which it has communication by railroad six times daily. For board, &c., apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises. N. B.—The proprietor of the above, offers for sale his handsome new house, built in modern style, and located at a short distance from the West Bloomfield Presbyterian Church, and near several excellent academies. The house is suitable for a large family, having commodious parlors, library, dining-room, &c. The lot on which it stands is 67 by 365 feet, fronting on two streets. These premises are from 7 to 10 minutes' walk from the Bloomfield Railroad Dépôt. If not sold by the 15th of May, they will be to let. He will also let, from the 1st of May, his present residence, located midway between West and East Bloomfield, at the intersection of the old road and turnpike, a fine dry residence for a moderate sized family. Apply as above.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above establishment, which is replete with every convenience for the comfort of its guests, will be ready for the reception of visitors by the middle of May. Parties desirous of securing rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8½, and 11¾ A. M., and 2¾, 4½ and 6¼ P. M.

CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN. —A family of 10 or 12 persons, or two small families, can be accommodated with board in a new and very pleasant house, with private table. No other boarders will be taken, and the party can have the whole first and second stories, 9 rooms, including parlor and dining room exclusively for their own use. Those desiring to arrange for four months or longer preferred. For particulars, reference is permitted to GEO. L. BROWN, 11 Wall-st.

BOARD WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND.—A gentleman of quiet habits desires board and lodging for the Summer in a respectable family, or where but few boarders are taken, residing within a moderate distance of Vanderbilt's Landing. Terms are of less consideration than a respectable and comfortable residence. Reference given and required. Address, with particulars, location, &c., A. E., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th day of May. Mr. GALE, the proprietor, can be seen in this City, in reference to rooms and board, from 2 to 4 o'clock, at the office, Room No. 4, Peoples' Bank Building, Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., until the 30th inst.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—TWO OR THREE families, of not more than three or four persons in each, can be accommodated with good board in a small quiet family, three minutes' walk from the dépôt, one hour's ride from the City by Hudson River Railroad. For particulars address Mrs. JAMES EMERY, Hastings upon Hudson.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or single gentlemen, can have good board and pleasant rooms at the best location in Yonkers. Fine view of the Hudson near the dépôt. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton-av., or to the Post-office, Yonkers.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The large private boarding-house, "Washington Hall," will be open first of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A WIFE AND two children, wishes to obtain board for the Summer in the neighborhood of this City, with some respectable family, where no other boarders would be taken. A pleasant situation on Staten Island would be preferred. Address MURRAY HILL, Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SMALL FAMILIES can be accommodated during the Summer with good rooms and board in the pleasant village of Canterbury, Orange Co., N. Y. Persons which will be reasonable, address Mrs. R. B. CHURCHILL, as above.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-routes tables are delineated enables the traveler to secure a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

6 A. M. from White Plains.
6.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
2 P. M. from White Plains.
[illegible] P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing March [illegible], 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 4, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:15 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 9 and 11:45 A. M. and 6 and 10:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 9:30 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.—Change of Hours. The Express Mail Train for Cincinnati and the West and for Baltimore, Washington, New-Orleans, &c., will be changed on the 11th of April, 1859, leaving Cortlandt-st., New-York, from 8 A. M. to 7 A. M.

The 8 A. M. Philadelphia train only will be changed to 9 A. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2.25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 9 A. M., and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M. for Jamaica.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON-Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH DEAN, 6:45, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 10 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DAILY LINE FOR RONDOUT, KINGSTON, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. Anderson, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3.45 o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT AURORA WILL COMmence plying daily between New-York and Peekskill, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., leaving foot of Jay-st. at 3 o'clock A. M., and Peekskill at 1 o'clock P. M., touching at the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Commencing on SATURDAY, April 2, 1859. The new and splendid steamer METAMORA will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., making the usual landings.

OPPOSITION—FARE REDUCED TO ALBANY—Merchants' line from Robinson-st. pier daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. On SUNDAYS will make usual landings at 50 cents fare.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tiff's Burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.

TUCKER & PADDON, Agents, No. 42 John-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning.—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week, or Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—La Favorita.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Antony and Cleopatra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Romeo and Juliet—To Oblige Benson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Don Cæsar de Bazan—Box and Cox.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'Amour qu' ou c'est ou ca—Mme. Bertrand et Mlle Raton—De Piano de Berthe.

BOWERY THEATRE—Gotham—Pongo—Our Gal.

NATIONAL THEATRE—O'Neal's Vow—Crossing the Line—Rugantino.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrels—The Statue Lover.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada .... 3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .... 5½ P. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad .. 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail ..... 7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad ... 5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat .... 4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Europa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-day, April 27, at 11½ o'clock.

The Sickles Trial.

In a SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES, we publish this morning full Reports of the speeches of Mr. Carlisle for the prosecution, and of the Hon. E. M. Stanton and James T. Brady, Esq., for the defence, in the case of Mr. Sickles. The speeches are very long, but they are also exceedingly able, as legal arguments and as specimens of forensic eloquence. They have a permanent importance and value in connection with one of the most remarkable cases in the whole history of criminal jurisprudence. The Reports were made by our Special Reporter, and are much more full and accurate than any which have been, or will be, published in any other quarter. Subscribers who may fail to receive the Supplement, will oblige us by giving notice at this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The long agony of the Sickles' trial is over. The case was submitted to the jury about 2 P. M. yesterday, and the verdict of acquittal was rendered after an hour's deliberation. An extraordinary scene of excitement occurred in the Court-room on the verdict being rendered, the friends of Mr. Sickles having borne him from the room almost before the Judge had time to discharge him. Full reports of the able speeches of the Counsel on both sides will be found in our columns this morning. The verdict was in accordance with public expectation in all parts of the country.

By the arrival of the screw-steamship *Circassian* at St. Johns, N. F., from Galway on the 18th inst., we have European advices five days later than previously received. The news continues of a very warlike character, and leaves little room to doubt an ultimate collision. The negotiations for a Congress to settle existing difficulties were progressing very slowly—Austria positively refusing to take part in the deliberations without a preliminary simultaneous disarming of all the Powers. Paris letter-writers regard peace as now entirely hopeless. The warlike preparations of France had assumed the most threatening proportions, immense masses of troops being continually on the move. In Great Britain, the Ministerial statement to Parliament relative to the affairs of Europe had been postponed to the day of the steamer's sailing. The quotations for Cotton in the Liverpool market were somewhat lower on most qualities, and the tendency was to quietness. Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally firm. The extreme quotation for Consols was 95¼ for both money and account.

News from Utah, received by the Overland California Mail, indicates an alarming condition of affairs in the Territory. The ill-feeling between the Mormons on one side, and the army and the "Gentiles" on the other, has reached a point at which it seems impossible to prevent a serious collision. A misunderstanding has also arisen between Gov. Cumming and Gen. Johnston, in reference to their respective powers, and an open rupture between Gov. Cumming and the Federal Judiciary likewise existed. The trouble between Gen. Johnston and the Governor grows out of the refusal of the former to withdraw the United States troops from Provo during the sitting of the Supreme Court, their presence having been suggested by the presiding Judge, for the protection of witnesses. The Court found it impossible to do any business, the Grand Jury refusing to find bills, and using every means to screen persons accused of murder and other crimes. The Governor had issued a proclamation siding with the Mormons, which was severely reprehended by the Judge. Owing to the excited state of feeling at Provo a detachment of one thousand troops had been ordered to its vicinity, and a collision between them and the Mormons was considered inevitable.

The steamer *St. Nicholas*, which exploded on Sunday night on the Mississippi, was bound from St. Louis to New-Orleans, and is, together with her cargo, a total loss. The number of killed is not yet ascertained, but we publish elsewhere a list of thirty-eight who are either known to have perished or are missing. The names of sixteen are also given who were more or less injured by the explosion. About fifty of the uninjured passengers arrived at Louisville on Monday, together with sixteen who were badly scalded, and who are under the care of the city authorities.

The arrest of Mr. Mejan, French Consul at New-Orleans, on a charge of harboring a free negro sailor who deserted from his ship, has drawn out a vigorous protest from the British, Spanish, Prussian and Belgian Consuls at the port. The act is regarded as an infringement of the privileges and rights of Consuls.

The Investigating Committee appointed by the Senate of Illinois, has concluded its sessions for the present, adjourning to meet in June. The time for the next meeting was extended in order to enable the Committee to examine the books of the State Transfer Office in this City, which have been closed, by order of the Governor, and returned to Springfield.

A large number of colored people in Chicago are making preparations to emigrate to Hayti; having accepted an invitation from President Geffrard to settle in the island.

A General Convention of the colored voters of New-England has been called to meet in Boston on the 1st August, to take action in reference to the Presidential campaign of 1860.

The fortieth anniversary of the organization of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in the United States was celebrated yesterday, by religious services in the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, a procession of the different lodges of the Order, an oration in Madison-square by G. Rep. R. B. Boylston of South Carolina, a collation at the Astor House and a ball at the Academy of Music.

An armed Police force was sent, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, to Castle Garden, to protect the building against a rumored incendiary attack by a gang of emigrant runners. The alleged incendiaries failed to appear. Whether the rumor was ill-founded, or whether the presence of the Police and their gleaming Minnié rifles frightened the ruffians from their proposed work has not yet transpired.

The trial of James McCune, the Municipal Policeman recently reinstated by the decision of the Court of Appeals, on charges of insubordination preferred against him by the Deputy Superintendent, was commenced before the Police Commissioners yesterday, and will be continued Thursday. Little difficulty is found in connecting the accused with Mayor Wood's rebellion.

An action touching the title to the ground-lease of the property on which "Laura Keene's Theatre" stands, was brought to trial yesterday in the Supreme Court. The suit is by Mr. Trimble, the architect of the building. He was the original lessee of the land; and claims that being unable to read through feeble eyesight, he was induced to sign an assignment of the lease which he supposed was a transfer as security only, but which now appears to be absolute in terms.

Yesterday, the sales of Cotton were confined to 1,250 bales at irregular prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn were more sought after, and prices exhibited more firmness. Provisions were somewhat less active. Mess Pork was cheaper; Prime Pork, dearer; Lard and Beef were unchanged in value. The principal transactions in Groceries comprised 5,072 bags St. Domingo Coffee, for export, on private terms. For all lots of other kinds at previous rates ℔ lb.; 350 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 38c.@40c.; 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado do. at 26c.@29c.; 16 hhds. and 76 bbls. do., do. at 32c.@33c.; 170 hhds. Clayed Cuba do. at 25c.; 160 hhds. do. do., in bond, at 21c. ℔ gallon; 1,059 hhds. Cuba Sugar, chiefly at 5¼c.@7½c.; 180 hhds. New-Orleans do. at 6¼c.@7c.; and 540 hhds. do. do., by auction, at 5¼c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Dry Codfish and Pickled Mackerel were in fair request at advancing prices. Foreign Liquors, Fruit, Hides, Metals, Rice and Tobacco, were moderately inquired for. The principal sales of Naval Stores were 4,000 bbls. Common Rosin, at $1 60@$1 70 ℔ 310 lbs.; and 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 51c.@53½c. ℔ gal. Linseed Oil was in demand at 63c.@65c. ℔ gallon. Whisky was selling in lots at 24c.@25½c. ℔ gallon. Freights were somewhat brisker.

Governor Wise, Mr. Buchanan and Senator Douglas.

Those of our readers who are not given to riding on horseback will find an excellent substitute for that exercise in reading Governor Wise's letter, which we publish in another column. If they are invalids—feeble in body or weak in mind—we advise them to avoid it; they might survive it, but they would suffer cramps and neuralgia for a month. If they are admirers of the Federal Administration, they will suffer still longer. The Governor puts everybody's endurance to a pretty severe test, but he will prove too much entirely for Mr. Buchanan's devotees, if there are any such persons extant. His style is enough to dislocate one's intellectual neck; his meaning is occasionally obscure to the sharpest minds, but his formidable indictment against the present Administration will surprise and stagger the few credulous and weak-minded politicians who have dreamed of adhering to its fortunes.

It is very easy to see that Governor Wise hates Mr. *Buchanan* with an intense and unappeasable hatred. He regards him as false personally, the betrayer of his friends, the destroyer of his party and the bitter enemy of Southern interests and Southern rights. This letter is designed to rally the South against him and his Administration. It is the most formidable array yet presented by any Southern politician of Mr. Buchanan's political sins. It accuses him of having deserted the true Democratic platform in every item, and of having damaged the South by every act of his Administration. It denounces the Nebraska bill, the Lecompton scheme, the Tariff project, the Thirty-million bill, the enormous growth of Government expenditures, the Pacific Railroad, and everything else which Mr. Buchanan has supported or suggested since he came into office. And after this minute detail of his specific sins, Governor Wise hurls at the President the sweeping accusation of having presented a Federal policy "which, in its whole outline and filling up, *exceeds any Federalism in all its points which a Hamilton or Adams, or any other latitudinarian, ever dared to project or propose.*"

This indicates the position of Gov. Wise towards the Administration. He is against it—out and out. He will denounce, oppose and wage war upon it. He has laid the foundation for precisely such a rebellion in the Democratic ranks of Virginia as has just been organized in Pennsylvania. He will take with him a very considerable section of the party, and, if he does nothing more, will open the way for the triumph of the Opposition in the Old Dominion. And it is not at all unlikely that his feeling in the matter will extend to other Southern States, and thus shake the Democracy in what has hitherto been the very citadel of its strength.

Gov. Wise's letter is ambiguous in reference to the Douglas platform. It is clear that the main point of division in the Democratic Convention at Charleston will be the interpretation of the principle of non-intervention. Mr. Douglas insists upon standing by the principle in its integrity, and according to its plain and obvious signification. He insists that the people of the Territories shall be left *wholly* free to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way—that Congress shall make no laws, and that the Executive shall take no action, upon the subject of Slavery, but that the people themselves shall make such laws for the protection of Slave property, and *of* all other property, as they may see fit. The leaders of the Southern Democracy, on the other hand, insist that non-intervention only implies that Congress shall not interpose *against* Slavery, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to take measures to protect *slave* property against the legislation of the people of the territories themselves. Here is likely to be the exact point of difference between the two sections of the Democratic Party:—and upon this point Gov. Wise is enigmatical. He says he would protect the South "from the *false protection of non-intervention, withdrawing all pretension to protect* all persons and property equally and alike on the common territory of joint settlement:"—but what he means by this awkward and bungling phraseology, we find it impossible, after considerable study, to determine. We cannot tell whether it is the Douglas or the Slidell theory which he means to stigmatize as the "*false* protection of non-intervention:"—and until we receive further light upon this point it will not be easy to appreciate the real effect of his position upon the Presidential canvass of 1860.

Meantime Mr. Buchanan seems to be backing down in his fight with Senator Douglas. We have from Washington rumors of "negotiations" in progress, by which existing differences in the Democratic Party are to be healed. Mr. Douglas himself is there, and has been joined by quite a number of his personal and political friends from Illinois. Some of the men whom the President ejected from office upon Mr. Douglas' defection are also at the Capital, waiting probably to have their wounds healed. The President's special organ, the *Constitution*, gives signs of a modification of the Democratic Platform, evidently dictated by the Executive for the purpose of mollifying the Illinois Senator, and paving the way for a restoration of the *status quo ante bellum*. It says:

"There is no longer any intestine dissension of the least importance in the Democratic Party on the Slavery question. The principles emblazoned on the banner are, *non-intervention, by Congress or by Territorial Legislatures, either to establish or prohibit Slavery within the Territories, and the protection of slave property therein, as long as the Territorial condition shall remain, by the Judiciary under the Constitution of the United States.*"

This is the latest of the many shapes which the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty has been forced to assume. It originally meant that *the People* were sovereign:—it now means that *nobody* is sovereign,—that neither Congress nor the People shall make laws, and that the Supreme Court shall supply the deficiency. Neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures shall either establish, prohibit or protect Slavery:—but the Supreme Court shall protect slave property and thus establish Slavery within the Territories, against the will of the people thereof. This is rather an artful dodge, and we are quite prepared to see it accepted by Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Toombs and their associates. We doubt, however, whether Senator Douglas can afford to indorse it. He stands thoroughly committed, by his speeches at Memphis, New Orleans and Washington, to the principle that the people of the Territories have the right to make their own laws upon Slavery, as upon every other subject,—and that slave property, like all other property, must depend upon the laws they make for its protection. The Northern Democracy concurs fully in this view of the subject; and he will certainly lose ground with them by showing any disposition to abandon it.

Gov. Wise has gone a great deal further in denouncing the Administration than Mr. Douglas. The latter has been especially cautious in guarding his position, and has taken some pains to concur with the President upon nearly every feature of his policy, except on the Lecompton question. Gov. Wise, on the contrary, is sweeping and unmeasured in his denunciations. He is consequently much more completely out of the Administration ranks than the Illinois Senator.

Post-office Messengers.

The Post-office authorities of New-York, having been sorely taken to task by many of our merchants and others, on account of continual losses of the letters delivered at the office, have retorted upon these remonstrants, by proving that in very many cases the duty of collecting their mails is imposed by men of business upon mere boys, quite incompetent, in point of age and experience, to its faithful discharge.

The Government functionaries contend that in nine cases *out of ten* misfortunes of this kind may be traced immediately to the private *messengers; boys of ten and even of seven* years of age, being often employed to carry back and forth the valuable mails of large mercantile firms.

There can be no doubt, we suppose, that in this recrimination, the Post-office authorities are borne out by the facts of the case. The business of an important house contributes so much matter to the mail service, its correspondences are so extensive and continuous, that it is natural enough to find the heads of houses desirous to waste as little as possible the time of their adult *employés* upon the merely peripatetic part of this duty. Where seven or eight journeys are to be daily made between the counting-house and the Post-office, it is a matter worthy of consideration how these journeys can be most economically executed. To employ carriers really competent in point of character and years would for many houses constitute a serious additional *item* in their current expenses. It is, of course, a false economy which seeks relief from this outlay by risking the security of important letters in incompetent hands. But the real gist of the complaint against the Post-office is hardly met by these counter-allegations.

It is no doubt true that in many instances those who lose their letters owe that loss immediately to the untrustworthiness of their own agents. Why, however, should they be driven to employ any agents at all of their own?

The loss of time, and the useless expenditure both of money and labor, involved in the obstinacy with which the postal authorities of this self-styled metropolis adhere to the clumsy and antiquated system of *mail-delivery at the office*, constitutes a drawback upon the enterprise and prosperity of New-York, not the less serious that it is distributed over a large surface, and bears, in minute proportions, upon a vast variety of occupations, and a great number of individuals. There is no conceivable reason why the mails of New-York should not be delivered, like those of London and Paris, regularly and rapidly at the residences and places of business of the inhabitants. Our express companies, whose promptness, energy, and efficiency, are as much a national glory as the contrary qualities of the public mail are a national shame and reproach, do for their customers without trouble or parade what it is just as plainly the duty of the Government carriers to do. Nobody would tolerate an Express Company which should advertise him that by sending to the office he might receive certain packages addressed to him and forwarded by their agents. That we are obliged to endure precisely this treatment at the hands of the National Express, which undertakes to carry our correspondence, is a matter not of reason or right but of law, and is rapidly becoming a grievous public nuisance. We are compelled to prepay our letters, in order that the Post-office may be spared the pains of collecting its dues; but this arrangement, which was adopted from the English, with whom it has been made popular by the consideration that it contributes to the speed and certainty with which the mails are distributed, seems to be operating here in a very one-sided way. All the risks and trouble of the mail-carriage are quietly thrown upon the public; all the profits and ease accrue to the Post-office. We pay in advance to have a certain piece of work done for us, and must then do it ourselves, or submit to an additional tax of one cent upon each letter delivered if we wish to have our public servants really fulfill their engagements. The effect of the extra charge levied upon all who receive their letters from the Post-office carriers, is distinctly to violate the contract between the Government which sells a postage-stamp and the letter-writer who buys one. If a gentleman in Mobile sends a letter to his friend in Broadway, New-York, and specifies the address of that friend upon the envelope, the United States engage to deliver that letter at that address for the sum of three cents. The United States, however, do nothing of the kind. They either keep the letter at their office, or if they send it to its destination insist upon being paid for so sending it, as for a second undertaking. There are many defects in our postal system, and especially that cardinal blunder of uniformity in postal rates over a country so vast in extent as this, which, like the franking abuse, can only be remedied by direct legislation. But it is perfectly within the power of the local post-offices to introduce a thorough, honest, and efficient system of letter-deliveries in a City like this of New-York; and we hope there will be no peace between the Post-office and the community until this shall be done.

A New American Sculptress at Rome.

An extract from a private letter, received in this City, informs us of a new triumph achieved by American art, with the aid and comfort of American liberality and good taste, in the Eternal City. Our correspondent writes that

"The Americans who muster in force this Winter and find few pleasanter salons than that of Miss Cushman, are greatly delighted with the first completed work on any considerable scale of a new American lady-candidate for fame in that art of sculpture which seems to be the special vocation of our much-admitting nation. The lady in question, Miss Stebbins, of New-York, has profited, like Miss Hosmer, by the counsels and supervision of Gibson, and the careful instruction of Akers, to such a point that a statue just fresh from her chisel is now attracting the highest suffrages. This work is one of two ordered by your townsman, Mr. Heckscher, in a double spirit of homage to the Arts and to that great Industry of which he is so honorable a representative. Mr. Heckscher, who is well-known as the largest coal owner of the United States, desired the lady-artist to execute for him two typical statues—one of Industry, the other of Commerce. It is the Industry which has now been completed, and which has been clothed by Miss Stebbins with graceful good taste in the attributes of the Miner. The figure is that of an athletic, admirably-proportioned youth, who bears upon his right shoulder the pick, and in the front of his picturesque slouched hat the miner's lamp. The weight of the body is thrown easily and naturally upon the right leg, and the left hand rests with the carelessness of manly strength upon a block of marble, drilled and hewn in the manner of a mass of coal. The symmetrical vigor of the figure, admirable as it is, is not more admirable than the lofty ingenuous beauty of the classic head and face poised in an attitude equally unforced and striking upon the graceful well-rounded throat. The drapery of the full shirt, open at the neck and close-gathered about the waist, is managed with particular skill, and while the whole figure reminds one strikingly of one of those magnificent Gothic Kings, whose images stand in the vestibule of the *Museo Borbonico*, at Naples, the spirit and air of it are purely modern and American. It is, in truth, one of the most felicitous combinations of every-day national truth, with the enduring and cosmopolite truth of art, that I have ever seen, and it is to be hoped that on its arrival in America, the liberal owner will give the public an opportunity of enjoying a work which does equal credit to the sex and the country of the artist."

ODD-FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.

Fortieth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Order in the United States.

Religious Services—Procession—Exercises at Madison-square—Collation and Ball.

Yesterday was the Fortieth Anniversary of the institution of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellow's in the United States. At sunrise flags were flying from the City Hall; citizens and strangers wearing those insignia which have been so familiar on all public occasions, were traversing the streets *in every direction* on the way to their various head-quarters, and knots of people were gathered here and there as if anticipating one of those occasions which afford so much gratification to the people generally.

The weather smiled and frowned by turns. At one time it appeared as though the rain would be deluging the streets before a half hour had passed by, and then the sun would break through the clouds in a tantalizing manner, giving promise of a bright beautiful day. Not a drop of rain fell, however, until evening, and by that time the glittering emblems which sparkled along Broadway and through Fifth-avenue had retired from view untarnished.

SERVICES AT DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH.

At 9 o'clock the officers and members of the Grand Lodge met at their room and escorted the officers and members of the R. W. G. L. U. S. to the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, where it was announced services commemorative of the occasion would be celebrated. At the hour named, 10½ o'clock, the Church was about two-thirds filled, the pews in the body of the building being principally occupied by members of the Order. The Rev. Dr. Wells, of Boston, delivered the exhortation and said morning prayer, and the Rev. J. M. Willey, of Connecticut, read the lessons, which were taken from the 20th chapter of Samuel, and the 13th chapter of Corinthians. Both the officiating clergymen were Past Grand Chaplains of the Order. Besides the regular morning prayer special thanksgiving was offered.

The Rev. Mr. Willey dismissed the congregation with the benediction.

THE PROCESSION.

Castle Garden was the rendezvous appointed for the assembling of the different lodges. At 10 o'clock the Ninth Division, including the "visiting brothers" from Connecticut, New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Vermont, Rhode Island and New-Hampshire, made its appearance. The other divisions soon followed, and the procession having been marshalled under the direction of Isaac M. Tucker, of Newark, N. J., Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and Henry Snyder, Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of New-York. It moved off with commendable punctuality in the order of the published programme. Banners with devices varied and beautiful, the full significance of which was known only to the initiated, diversified the line. A mysterious-looking car, enveloped in black, and drawn by eight horses, which belonged to the American Express Company, carried the emblems of the order. Other cars, bearing banners beautifully decorated, attracted considerable attention. The line of march was up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue and to Madison-square. The procession was about half an hour in passing any one point. It was about a mile and a half in length.

EXERCISES AT MADISON SQUARE.

The western gate of Madison square was reached about 1 o'clock. There the line halted and opened to the right and left in close order. The Grand Marshal, G. S. U. S., and his aids, passed between the lines to the extreme left. Returning, they were followed by the Orator and Chaplain, P. Grand Sires and Officers and Members of the G. L. of U. S., &c., to the spacious platform which had been erected on the northern side of the square. Members of the Order, with their regalia of the junior degrees, took seats upon the stage, while the representatives of the different Lodges came up the avenues, centering at that point. Two thousand persons probably were in the square during the exercises. While the multitude were preparing themselves for what was to come, and before a state of quiet had been attained, G. Sire S. Craighead, of Ohio, brought to the front of the stage Past Grand Sire Wildey, of Baltimore, Md., the original founder of the Order in the United States. He is a man of small stature, and a thick-set frame. Eighty years have made his head bald and filled his face with wrinkles, though in appearance he is still hale and hearty. He wore numerous medals and emblems indicative of the distinction he had attained. Three hearty cheers were given as he stepped forward.

On the 19th day of April, 1819, he said he introduced the Order of Odd Fellows into Maryland. After that he went to Boston, and on his way home he stopped in New-York and instituted a lodge there. Thus was the Order started in the United States. He only came before them to let the brothers see him and know him. Should any of them ever come to Maryland they might depend on receiving a warm welcome. Mr. Wildey retired amid hearty cheers.

The Grand Chaplain of the Order, Rev. Julius M. Willey, of Connecticut, then offered an appropriate prayer. After music by the band, a select choir, under the direction of Geo. F. Bristow, sang an Ode, which was written for the occasion by B. P. Shillaber, Esq., of Boston, otherwise known as "Mrs. Partington." The following are the opening and closing stanzas:

Hold up the torch, O brother true,
Sustained by warm, fraternal feeling;
As we that living faith renew,
That e'er in good is self-revealing,

God's smile upon the friendly hand!
And may He bless their great endeavor
To labor on, with heart and hand,
In Friendship, Love and Truth forever.

The music to which it was set was arranged by C. M. Butler of Boston. G. Rep. R. B. Boylston, of South Carolina, was then introduced as the orator of the occasion. He said that the scene presented was characteristic of the age in which they lived. They celebrated the festal day of practical benevolence and mighty truth. The order to which they belonged had ceased to excite opposition by the peculiarities of its rites. Though the object for which they were banded together was well understood, it might be well to glance at some of the peculiarities which distinguished them. Some of their brethren had given their ingenuity scope in tracing analogies between their order and some of those existing in olden times, but for these resemblances they cared but little. Association is one of the principles of ships crossing the ocean; the cars speeding over the land; the electric telegraph spanning every State of the Union; public libraries, and the splendid church edifices to be seen everywhere,—all bore testimony to the vitalizing power of the principle of association. Unions are formed through all the mazes of society to tear down and build up—in short, to secure success in every undertaking. The Order, the anniversary of whose foundation they celebrated, originated in this principle. They were united to do good. Weekly contributions, so small as not to be felt by individuals, made a large aggregate which was devoted to benevolent purposes. In the valley and on the mountain—everywhere where there was suffering, there the benevolent influences of their charity was felt, and the assistance proffered was never coldly and proudly rejected, for it was a right the needy claimed. But benevolence was not the only characteristic of the order. The doors of their lodges closed upon a band of brothers. There friendships ripened. Many prejudices had been removed by intimate acquaintances made there, and predilections originating there had become stronger with time. Merit, however, was the only claim any one had to advancement. But the key-stone of the arch is "Truth." Such are the principles at which they aimed. The weakness of human nature had kept them from attaining perfection, but they claimed that they had approximated more nearly to it than any other social institution existing. True, there might be here and there an unworthy member, but motives of delicacy should prevent no Lodge from freeing itself from every impurity. But where has it ever been said that a worthy Odd Fellow stood in need? Not when thousands in England were famishing, did an Odd-Fellow knock at the door of the poor-house, or eat the hard crust of charity. When pestilence devasted a neighboring city, not one of the sick, who belonged to their order was obliged to rely for relief upon the public funds. The objection that the Order is secret has often been refuted. All the ceremonies are not exhibited to the public, but a member is at liberty to withdraw at whatever stage he chooses. No monumental pile commemorates the expenditure of their funds for education purposes, but it is hoped that the intellects which have been developed by the aid of the brethren, will leave works which shall endure longer than marble would stand. [Great applause.] No sectarianism or political differences are allowed to interfere with the harmony of feeling which characterizes their union. Men of all political opinions and of all religious beliefs mingle in their lodges. [Applause.] Mr. Boylston here alluded eloquently to the foundation of the order 40 years ago, when but five members could be found. The originator and founder of this lodge, Thomas Wildey, was now before them. [Cheers.] In conclusion the orator commended the interests of their order to women. They had benefitted many of the sex, and could reasonably appeal to them for sympathy.

The exercises had been so protracted that the Ode which was to have been sung after the oration, was omitted, and the assemblage was dispersed with the benediction.

Collation at the Astor House.—At 5 o'clock the representatives of the different Lodges sat down to a collation provided for the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States at the Astor House, by the G. officer and others of Southern New-York. C. C. Pinckney, Esq., G. M. of the Lodge of New-York, presided. In introducing the intellectual part of the entertainment, he referred to Mayor Tiemann, who was present, as being an old member of the Order. He proposed "The day we celebrate."

P. G. S. Thomas Wildey, the originator and founder of the Order in the United States, arose to respond. He had had a great deal of trouble with the City of New-York, and with Albany in the early days of the Order, and had traveled back and forth between Baltimore and these cities to settle difficulties. He concluded with the sentiment, "May the enemies of Odd Fellowship be rammed and jammed into a seventy-four pouncer, and blown out of the touch hole."

The laughter which followed this sentiment having subsided, "The Grand Lodge of the United States" was given, and responded to appropriately by G. Sire S. Craighead, who, in conclusion, gave "The City of New-York and her Mayor."

Mayor Tiemann saluting the Order as brothers, said that he was much like their Grand Sire who had had so much trouble with the people of New-York. He could sympathize with him in that respect, and what was more, in the trouble he had had with the people of Albany. *The latter city had given him the most trouble, however. It was owing to the anxiety given* him by these two cities that he had been unable to join another Lodge after the one to which he originally belonged had broken up for want of funds. [Laughter and applause.]

Ex-Mayor Conley, of Augusta, Ga., and Mr. Dunshee, responded happily on behalf of Sister jurisdictions. The remarks of the latter were listened to with close attention, as he was the champion of New-York North in distinction from New-York South.

G. Rep. Boylston replied, when the "Orator of the Day" was toasted; begging to be excused from saying but a few words, on the ground that Mr. Kennedy had told him a speech would not be desired of him. Mr. Kennedy plead guilty to the charge and was granted absolution by the Grand Chaplain.

G. M. J. W. Tucker, of New Jersey, and E. H. F. Wells, of Boston, made eloquent speeches in reply to sentiments.

G. Master Hale, of this City, called G. Sire Craighead's attention to the fact that their Brother Reiley, of Cincinnati, Ohio, had presented them with a basket of champagne of his own manufacture. It was tested with great apparent satisfaction.

P. G. M. Sanders, of New-York, Sands, and others, made brief speeches, and the company adjourned to meet again at the Academy of Music.

BALL AT THE ACADEMY.

Quite a large and fashionable assemblage filled the Academy of Music last evening to attend the closing festivities of the day. National flags, banners of the different Lodges, and various insignia of the Order were appropriately and tastefully disposed around the building. Gas jets spelled out the words "faith, hope and charity" with sparkling brilliancy. The different regalias, with their pleasing contrasts of white, blue, gold and red, showed to great advantage. Dancing was kept up until an early hour in the morning.

INCIDENTS.

The fraternity of pickpockets turned out largely yesterday. As far as is known no robberies of any amount were committed—only two being reported to the Police. A Mrs. Harriet Evans, of Hoboken, had her porte-monnaie stolen containing $4, and Wm. Hibbard, a grocer's clerk in Spring-street, lost a silver watch. About fifteen pickpockets were arrested and assigned temporary quarters in various Station-houses. Among those arrested were two who confessed having come here from Albany, thinking to make the visit a paying one, but they spoke discouragingly of their efforts. The prisoners—pursuant to an order of Acting Superintendent Carpenter—were ordered to be detained in custody until after the Brooklyn Water Celebration.

Last evening Capt. Walling, of the Detective Police, received a telegraphic dispatch from the Chief of Police in St. Louis, announcing that five expert pickpockets of that city were on their way to attend the Brooklyn celebration. A description of the five was given in the dispatch, and a number of policemen were deputed to keep a sharp lookout for the illustrious visitants.

THE OBERLIN RESCUE TRIALS.

New Features in the Case—Government Witnesses Arrested for Kidnapping the Fugitive John—A Writ of Habeas Corpus—Increased Excitement.

The trial of the Oberlin Rescuers, at Cleveland, is producing curious results. While the trial of Mr. Langston, the second person arraigned to answer the charge of aiding the escape of the slave John, is going on from day to day before the United States Court, there is a great variety of by-play outside the Court-room. The two Kentucky witnesses for the prosecution are under arrest for kidnapping, and sundry recent movements are detailed by the Cleveland papers. The *Plaindealer*, of the 22d April, says:

"This forenoon, the United States Marshal took the convict Bushnell out of the custody of the Sheriff, and holds him in the United States building, over which the State has surrendered jurisdiction to the Federal Government.

"Notice has been served on District Attorney Belden and Marshal Johnson, to appear before the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio to-morrow, and show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue for the release of Simeon Bushnell and others. This is responded to by saying that they recognize no authority in the State officers over the officers of a Federal Court.

"Yesterday the naps of the sleepers were disturbed by the appearance of a Deputy Sheriff of Lorain County, who took his seat within the Bar, and beside Jennings and Mitchell, witnesses from Kentucky, and informed them *he had a warrant for them to appear before the County Court of Lorain County, to answer a charge of kidnapping one "John," out of Oberlin, with a view of taking him South.* The Clerk of the Federal Court was required to issue a warrant for the arrest and detention of said Jennings and Mitchell as witnesses, which was duly served and returned before the hour of adjournment, and said Jennings and Mitchell, for want of bail, were taken into custody by the Marshal."

The *Herald* says: "For a time there was great fear a collision might occur between officers. The Deputy Sheriff of Lorain had assistants who were men of mettle and the presence of the late Chief of Police and a large body of interested spectators showed that the Marshal had provided, beforehand, for any emergency. It is said he had fifty men in the room, to be used, if necessary, as special bailiffs. It looked ominous for a time, and the Kentucky witnesses were evidently thankful they had no bail to offer, and could be committed to the keeping of the Marshal."

The *Morning Leader* of Saturday has the following in relation to Mr. Bushnell, the convicted party:

"Yesterday, Marshal Johnson demanded of the Sheriff the mittimus on which Bushnell had been held by him. The Sheriff very properly retained it for his own safety, as it required an order of Court to take Bushnell from his custody legally. The jail-room of Bushnell was guarded by bailiffs yesterday and last night, though the Marshal had had the test of every possible assurance that Mr. Bushnell had no desire to escape. Mrs. B. is permitted to share his imprisonment, which she does with a true woman's devotion to one who is persecuted for no other crime but obeying the Golden Rule of doing unto others as ye would that they should do unto you. Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Plumb, and other noble women of Oberlin, also cheer the prisoners by their presence. Just at evening Marshal Johnson visited Bushnell, and trembling with excitement professed much regret that the District-Attorney would not consent to his return to the County Jail, a boon for which he claimed to have labored. This was adding unnecessary insult to injury."

In the Supreme Court of Ohio, sitting at Columbus, on the 21st April, Judge Spalding, counsel for the prisoners, made application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of his clients. In making his application, Mr. S. remarked that under this proceeding *he proposed to arraign the Congressional enactment of* 1850 *as in excess of Legislative power and an innovation upon the sovereign prerogatives of the State*, which alone had power to regulate, by pains and penalties, the internal police of the commonwealth. He insisted that this tribunal was the constitutional guardian of the personal liberty of every citizen of Ohio, and, as such, it was peculiarly fit and proper that it should take cognizance of any infringement of this great right, whether by the Federal Court or any other power.

The Court enjoined the United States Marshal to appear on Saturday, April 23, to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue. A copy of this injunction was served upon District-Attorney Belden, at Cleveland, on the 22d. The *Morning Leader*, of the 23d, says the Attorney was not a little excited on receiving the notice, and adds:

"He was heard to threaten that the prisoners should not be taken to Columbus on a writ of *habeas corpus* from the Supreme Court of Ohio, and that they could not be taken to the cars save through the enemy's [illegible]! The District-Attorney cooled off enough, however, by evening to take the train to Columbus. Marshal Johnson remained to guard and wait upon his imprisoned witnesses, the kidnappers Jennings and Mitchell, and the convicted Bushnell."

A Cleveland correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, speaking of these trials, says:

"The opinions and actions of the people, and many of the students of Oberlin, will not be in the least changed by the result of the trial of their associates at Cleveland. If they are all found guilty, and made to suffer the penalty of the law, they will believe themselves persecuted and made to suffer for righteousness' sake, and if they are suffered to go without punishment, they will consider it as another triumph of truth over evil. But the principles of freedom to all, without regard to color, and equal rights, will be as firmly maintained and zealously defended, as they have ever been. And were the same circumstances to occur again, the number of volunteers who would willingly offer themselves to assist in releasing a slave, and transgressing the same law, would be rather increased than diminished. There has not been an occurrence for a long time in this portion of the State, which has had the disastrous effect upon the 'National Democracy' that this same Wellington Rescue Case will have."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Columbus, Ohio, Monday, April 25.

The *habeas corpus* case in behalf of the Oberlin rescuers was argued in the Supreme Court to-day by Judge Spalding for the rescuers, and Judge Swan for the United States Marshals. The case will not be decided before Wednesday.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Overland California Mail.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM UTAH—ALARMING CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

St. Louis, Monday, April 25.

The Overland California mail of the 4th April arrived to-day, having made the trip in twenty-one days eight hours, the quickest trip yet.

Advices from Utah represent affairs in that Territory as worse than they have ever been, either before or since the arrival of the Army there. The ill feeling had reached its culminating point, and the people were on the eve of open hostilities. Differences also exist between Governor Cumming and General Johnston touching their respective powers; and there is likewise an open rupture between the Executive and the Judiciary. The Federal Courts find it impossible to exercise their functions, the Grand Jury refusing to find bills, and using every other means to screen parties accused of murder and other crimes. Judge Cradlebaugh had discharged the jury, and had been compelled to discharge, also, all the prisoners in custody. On the occasion of the discharge of the juries, the Judge charged the Mormons with having obstructed the officers of the Court, suppressed testimony, and refused to make provision for the confinement and maintenance of prisoners. Owing to the excited state of the popular feeling, a detachment of one thousand troops had moved from Camp Floyd, and encamped near Provo. Governor Cumming had issued a proclamation, taking part with the Mormon sentiment. It is not stated whether he had demanded the withdrawal of the troops from Provo, but his actions had laid him open to the charge of complicity with the Mormon theocracy. Much bad feeling also existed between the Mormons and United States troops, though those of the latter, who are stationed at Provo, had behaved with remarkable forbearance. A collision, however, between the two parties, was considered imminent.

A series of letters published in the Salt Lake *Valley Tan*, giving the proceedings of Judge Cradlebaugh's Court at Provo, explain to some extent the difficulties and disturbances in the Territory. The misunderstanding between Governor Cumming and General Johnston seems to have grown out of a refusal of the latter to withdraw the troops from Provo, which had been sent there under a requisition of the Court to protect witnesses. Judge Cradlebaugh passed severe strictures on Governor Cumming's proclamation, which has not been received here, characterizing it as informal, as evidently designed to exasperate the people against the troops, to obstruct the course of justice, and to excite insubordination in the army. He also says that instead of the presence of the troops tending to terrify the inhabitants and to intimidate witnesses, the jurors and parties testifying in behalf of the prosecution have been compelled to seek the protection of the troops against the threats and intimidations of the very inhabitants, said to be so terrified.

Judge Cradlebaugh, who was sitting merely as a committing magistrate, would go to Camp Floyd the following week to continue the investigations; the testimony elicited implicating several Bishops and Presidents, civil authorities of the Territory, in murders at various times, all of whom fled to escape arrest. Four Grand Jurors, discharged by Cradlebaugh, had also fled. Cedar City and several other towns in the vicinity of the Mountain Meadows massacre are almost depopulated. It is also stated that the Indians, about a thousand strong, headed by white men had mustered in that neighborhood, who express a determination to prevent the arrest of any one in that section. Judge Cradlebaugh emphatically denies that the Grand Jury protested against their discharge, as stated by the *Deseret News*.

The Explosion of the St. Nicholas.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED—BOAT AND CARGO A TOTAL LOSS.

Louisville, Monday, April 25.

The *St. Nicholas* was on her way from St. Louis to New-Orleans, and the explosion took place near Island Sixty, at 10 o'clock on Sunday night. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The whole number of persons killed is not yet known, but the following are either dead or missing: Capt. McMullen, of the boat; Mrs. Gilme, the Clerk's wife; Mrs. Dunnican, the Clerk's cousin; Miss McKnight, Mrs. Christopher, an unknown lady with a babe; William Faulkner, of McGregor's Landing, Iowa; another unknown lady; John Jenkins, Second Engineer; William Tew, First Engineer; John Bead, cabin boy; James Wood, first cook, of Hillsboro' City; Penna, the barber; thirteen deck hands and firemen; the pastry cook, name not given; Joseph ——, the pantryman; Miss Jackson, a chambermaid, of St. Louis; five slave women; an unknown gentleman, of Baton Rouge; Edward Stephens, pilot, of St. Louis; John Limbeck, fireman—38 in all.

The following are badly scalded:

Benjamin V. Gilme, first clerk, of St. Louis, a native of Portland, Conn.; J. S. Auld, of Warrenton, Miss.; Jacob Langhorn, of Petersburgh; R. J. Stuart, of Staunton, Va.; Thos. Carter, of Tamaqua, Schuylkill, Penn.; Ella Kennedy, of Brunswick, Mo.; Rose St. John, of New-Orleans, chambermaid; Wm. Pennibacker, of St. Louis, watchman; Frederick Miller, George McIngle, Andy Slick, fireman; D. Kapps, of Farmington, Ill.; O. W. Reynolds, of Sioux City.

The following are only slightly scalded: H. H. Gilham, second clerk of the boat, of Portland, Conn.; Joseph Wolf, John McAlpine, barkeeper, of St. Louis.

About fifty of those who were uninjured arrived here to-day in the *Susquehanna*, together with sixteen who are shockingly scalded.

The sufferers are under the care of the city authorities and several benevolent societies.

The following persons escaped injury: Christopher Mousiner, second cook; Gustavus Hensley, mess-room tender; Daniel Hester, second steward; James Chilson, third pantryman; Andrew Whoops, third cook; P. G. Casey, of Texas, tender; George H. Guild, stoker; Lewis Gafor; Simpson Mahoney, Joseph Race, Andrew Mentel, Jacob Deuer, Joseph Reys, Frederick Miller, John Grounk, firemen; John H. Jacobs, carpenter; — Stare, first mate; James Reid, pilot; Joe Hamilton, porter; Wesley Maver and Frederick Maver, deckhands; John Pennibacker, second mate; P. Harwood, cabin-boy; Jacob W. Leonard, second steersman; John R. Butler, of Georgia; Thomas F. Maxwell, of ditto; Edward R. Corris; George W. Christopher; Boyle Travers; Mr. Mardock; G. W. Jennings; Jacob Wagner; William Miller; Mary A. Brun; Mary J. Donahue; P. C. Brown, of Nasco; James Purd; Franklin Land; George Mitchell; James S. McKee, of Rochester, Penn.; Wm. B. Lynch, of Missouri.

Affairs in Washington.

Washington, Tuesday, April 26.

Commissioner Bowlin is expected to arrive here next week, and will bring the treaties recently concluded with Paraguay.

Señor Mata, the Mexican Minister to the United States, arrived here this morning.

The Hon. George S. Hawkins, of Florida, has been detained here ever since the adjournment of Congress by a severe attack of pneumonia, from which he is slowly recovering.

Assistant-Surgeon Henry, of the Army, has resigned.

Marine Disasters.

Norfolk, Monday, April 25.

The schooner *George Hoffman*, bound to Fall River, with a cargo of coal, sank in Hampton Roads on Saturday. The crew were all saved. The *George Hoffman* was owned by William Lindsey and others, of Fall River, and her cargo by William Borden, of New-York.

Schooner Poplar, of Provincetown, has arrived here in distress; she is leaking and has lost anchors and rudder.

Schooner *Northumberland*, of Baltimore, is ashore at Sewell's Point, and will be a total loss.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Circassian at St. Johns.

The News of a Highly Threatening Character.

A Disarming of all the Powers Insisted upon by Austria.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Cotton Lower—Breadstuffs and Provisions Firm—Consols 95 1-8.

St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, April 26.

The screw steamship *Circassian*, from Galway 16th inst., arrived at this port at noon to-day. Her advices are from Liverpool, by mail, to the evening of the 16th inst.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa* left Liverpool on the morning of the 16th for New-York.

The screw steamship *Weser*, from New-York April 2, arrived at Southampton on the 13th.

The steamship *Arago*, from New-York April 2, arrived at Southampton on the 14th.

The *Circassian*, on her outward voyage, arrived at Galway on the 14th.

The news continues threatening. The negotiations for the Congress were progressing slowly.

Austria positively refuses to take part therein, without previous simultaneous disarming of all the Powers.

The latest complexion of affairs is warlike. Paris letters regard peace as hopeless. The movements of the French troops had assumed most threatening proportions, and preparations otherwise continue.

The *Patrie*, nevertheless, asserts that France has not armed.

Austria's propositions in regard to the Congress are said to be unacceptable to France, which is not prepared to take the field for a month or six weeks. Napoleon, consequently seeks delay.

The Paris Bourse was depressed, but closed rather firm; three per cent. Rentes, 67f. 35c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Ministerial statement to the English Parliament on the affairs of Europe had been postponed till the 18th.

Parliament had unanimously voted thanks to the civil and military officers, and the army in India, for the suppressing of the rebellion.

Lord Canning gets an Earldom.

Parliament would be dissolved about the 21st.

Judge Haliburton had been knighted.

Commissioner Reed had arrived in London from China.

The asked-for Russian loan had reached London. The papers throw cold water on it.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Congress had impeached Ex-Minister Collantes, and he was a prisoner.

The American ship *Reindeer* had been lost on the coast of Manila. She was bound to San Francisco. Crew saved.

THE LATEST.

Liverpool, Wednesday evening, April 16.

The *Africa* took out the cream of the London papers of to-day. Nothing important has since transpired.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.

Liverpool, Monday, April 18—10 A. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Boston and Halifax, will be up at about noon.

There is no later commercial news than that forwarded on Saturday.

The political situation is unchanged, and the negotiations for the Congress were progressing very slowly.

Several political prisoners in Prussia have been liberated. There is, however, no general amnesty.

The French squadron has sailed for the Mediterranean.

The Paris Bourse closed firm on Saturday at 67f. 30c.

There is a rumor of a contemplated Prussian loan for military eventualities.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, April 16.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of the week at 43,000 bales, of which 9,000 were to speculators and 5,500 for export. Prices of the inferior qualities had declined ⅛d., while the middling descriptions were 1-16d. lower, and fair qualities unchanged, the market closing quiet. The depression was caused by the political disquiet. The authorized quotations were as follows:

Fair Orleans	8¼d.	Middling Orleans	7 5-16d.
Fair Mobiles	7⅞d.	Middling Mobiles	7 1-16d.
Fair Uplands	7¾d.	Middling Uplands	7d.

The stock was estimated at 407,000 bales, of which 341,000 were American.

State of Trade—The Manchester advices are favorable. The market was quiet but steady.

Breadstuffs—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was generally firm. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour quiet, and holders demanding an advance. Wheat tending upwards, and a slight advance obtained in some cases on former quotations. Corn quiet; Yellow 5s. 8d.@6s. White 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d.

Provisions—The Liverpool Provision Market was generally firm. Beef was firm at the late advance (reported per *City of Washington*). Pork firmer at full prices. Bacon quiet. Lard dull at 58s. Tallow firm at 54s.@55s. 6d.

Produce—Ashes were firm at 29s.@30s. 6d. for old and 30s. 6d.@31s. for New Pots, and 31s.@31. 6d. for Pearls, closing at the extreme rates. Sugar was dull and 3d.@6d. lower. Coffee was dull. Rice closed buoyant, with an advance of 3d.@6d. on Bengal. Rosin heavy, common 4s. 4d. with forced sales at 4s. 2d.@4s. 4d. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 41s.@41s. 6d. Oils slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Brothers quote Wheat firm, and English 1s.@2s. higher on the week. Iron dull; Rails weak at £6 5s.; Bars, £6 2s. 6d. Sugar steady. Tea firmer; Common Congou, 1s. 2d. Coffee firm. Spirits Turpentine firm at 42s.@44s.; Middletown firm. Tin advanced 3s.@4s.

American Securities—The market for American Securities was dull, but prices had undergone no change.

Money—The London Money Market was generally unchanged, with a good demand.

Consols closed on Friday, the 15th, at 94⅞@95⅛ for money and account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £364,000.

HAVRE MARKET.

New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* was quoted at 108f., and ditto bas at 102f. The sales of the week were 7,500 bales; stock, 127,000 bales.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening.

The Cotton market has been very dull to-day; the sales were 5,000 bales, nearly all to the trade, the market closing with a declining tendency.

Flour is steady. Wheat firm, at full prices. Corn firm, with more inquiry.

The Provision market is steady.

London, Saturday Evening.

The Produce market to-day is generally firm and unchanged.

Consols closed steady at 95⅛ for money and account.

Sailing of the Circassian.

St. Johns, Tuesday, April 26.

The *Circassian* sails, at 5 P. M., for New-York. She has 249 passengers for that port.

The Arizona Association and Gen. Heintzelman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to a card signed "H." in your issue of to-day, allow me to correct the erroneous statements therein contained.

The members of the Arizona Association in New-York have fulfilled all their agreements, and have devoted their time and money for the best interests of the Association to this date. Gen. Heintzelman, on the contrary, has not fulfilled any of his promises or obligations. He has also made false statements to the Association on matters of the greatest importance.

With regard to the charge of a material change having been made in the Constitution, that is equally false, and if Heintzelman has withdrawn from the Association—as the extract from his letter represents—he has done it in a very curious and objectionable manner.

He has given the Executive Committee no notice of such withdrawal, nor has he returned any of the property of the Association which he took with him. The statement that the stock of the Association in his hands will be replaced by stock of a new Association must be untrue; unless Gen. H. proposes to appropriate that stock to his own uses, and dispose of it at his own discretion, without further consultation or reference to the Association. Of course if he is an honest man he will not entertain the idea of such a base proceeding. W.

Board of Supervisors—A Steam Propeller for the Harbor Police.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Monday, a communication was received from the Police Commissioners, urging the propriety of obtaining a small steam propeller for the use of the Harbor Police. It was stated that the steamer would cost about $600 per month; that 20 men would be a sufficient crew; that they would be more effective than the 48 men as now equipped; and that there would be a difference in favor of the use of the steamer, of about $1,200 per month. The communication was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police. After passing upon several bills of small amount the Board adjourned.

The Sanitary Convention.—The Board of Councilmen passed a resolution, Monday evening, appropriating $5,000 to defray the expenses of entertaining the members of the Sanitary Convention, about to assemble in this City.

Tehuantepec.—Hope Chapel was filled in every part Monday evening to hear the lecture of J. McLeod Murphy, C. E., upon the subject of the Mexican Isthmus, delivered before the Catholic Library Association.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 26.

$10,000	U. S. 5s '74	104⅛	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s60	73
20,000	Illinois Int. '60	96	50	do	72¾
4,000	Indiana State 5s	89½	400	do	72¾
1,600	Tenn. 6s '90	93¼	700	do	72¾
10,000	do	93⅛	900	do	72¾
9,000	do	93¼	150	do s10	73
1,000	Virginia 6s	96⅜	150	do s15	73
4,000	do	96½	100	do nwk	72¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s s60	87	350	do s3	73
10,000	do	87¼	700	Harlem R. R.	11¾
10,000	do s30	87	100	do b30	11¾
500	Cal. St. 7s Bonds	88½	100	do b30	11¾
1,000	Brook. City W. L.	103	270	Gal. & Chi. R. b60	65
1,000	Erie R. R. 2d M. B.	81	100	do c	65
1,000	E. R. R. 3d M. B. '83	70	100	do	64¾
30,000	Erie R. R. Bds. '75	29	100	Clev. & Tol. R. b30	24½
5,000	H. R. R. R. Con. B.	75	100	do c	24½
15,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	88½	100	Harlem R. Pref.	33½
5,000	do s60	88	600	do	33¾
5,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs.	45	500	do b30	[illegible]
75	Merchants' Bank	112½	300	do s15	33¾
7	American Ex. Bank	100	100	do	33¾
100	Hud. River R. R. b30	31½	100	Reading R. R. c	50⅞
250	do c	31½	100	do s3	50¾
50	Far. Ln. & T. Co.	50	200	do	50¾
23	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	96¾	400	do s5	50⅞
50	do s60	96	500	do s60	50
100	do s30	96	100	do b60	51⅛
10	Penn. Coal Co.	90½	250	do s3	51
20	do	90½	110	Mich. Cen. R.	51¼
400	do s60	90	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	12½
250	do s60	90¼	100	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. op/	31½
100	do s30	90½	100	Ill. Cen. R. s30	64½
100	do	89¾	50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	97
210	Pacific M. St. Co. c	88	100	Chi. & R. Isl. R. R. s30	56⅞
500	do b30	88	100	do s60	56⅞
25	do s30	87	750	do s30	57
30	do s60	86½	150	do	57¼
50	do s10	87½	100	do nw	57⅜
50	do c	88½	100	do b30	57⅜
235	Panama Railroad	122½	150	do s3	57⅜
50	do s60	122½	1150	do b30	57⅜
50	do b60	122½	150	do b10	57⅜
100	do bnw	122½	250	do s3	57⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 5s '74	104⅛	10	Erie Railroad	9
2,000	Virginia 6s	96	50	do	9¼
4,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	106½	300	Har. R. R. Pref. s60	33½
2,000	Mo. State 6s	87⅛	650	do	33¾
1,600	Tenn. 6s, '90	93¼	25	do	33¾
5,000	M. C. R. 8 ℔ c. 1st		200	do b3	33¾
	M. S. F. C. B.	94½	100	Mich. C. R. R. s30	51¼
8	Continental Bank	104	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R. s30	12
10	do	104½	5	Panama Railroad	122½
21	Merchants' Bank	112½	100	do b60	123
100	Hud. River R. s60	31½	100	do	123
230	Pacific M. S. Co.	88¼	50	Ill. Cent. R. s60	65
50	do s30	87½	5	Gal. & Chi. R.	65
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	72¾	200	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. s60	57⅜
100	do s30	72¾	200	do s60	57⅞
150	do s5	72¾	100	do	56⅞
100	do s60	73	100	do b30	56⅞
25	do	72¾	100	do	56½
50	do s30	72¾	100	do s10	56⅞
400	Reading R. R. s3	51	50	do s3	56⅞

IMPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000	N. Y. State 5½c.	100⅛	25	Col. Mar. In. Co.	110½
2,000	F. R. & W. I. Co. 5s	40	20	N. W. Fire Ins. Co.	97½
1,270	At. Mt. I. S. of '59	94½	10	Am. Ex. Co.	84½
20	Chatham Bank	90	10	Col. Fire Ins. Co.	102
25	Merch. Ex. Bank	99½			

Tuesday, April 26—P. M.

The easy tone and quiet confidence in the Money Market are further strengthened to-day by the very considerable remittance of Gold from California. To the sum on the manifest of the mail steamer, $1,723,000, we have to add about $200,000 in drafts on the New-York Sub-Treasury, of which $143,000 were presented to-day. The Bank return of yesterday is regarded with much favor on the Street. The Foreign news by the *City of Washington* is variously construed. The disbelievers in ultimate war regard the latest indications, through the London and Paris Funds, as pointing to the successful intervention of England and Prussia in favor of a Peace Congress. On this point the *Africa*, due to-morrow or next day, will afford the Ministerial explanations in the British Parliament, which were to be made on Friday, 15th inst. The majority of the Street speculators talk of an inevitable collision between France and Austria. Both parties have reason to suppose that, if war should come, the staples of Grain and Provisions, upon which our Western Railways have a material dependence, will be favorably influenced. The Exchange market to-day is unsettled by the advanced pretensions of some of the leading Bankers, noticed yesterday. The business for the *Europa*, Cunarder, sailing to-morrow, is consequently moderate, and at the range of 109¾@110¼ ℔ cent. on London. Some Southern bank bills sold at the inside figure. France are f.5 12½@f.5 11¼ ℔ cent. The Bullion demand for this opportunity is thus far only $325,000; though something more may be added to-morrow. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day are $56,000. The disbursements exceed all receipts by $106,000. The balance this afternoon is $6,705,356. There is not much movement in Money, and the rates continue moderate, 4@5 ℔ cent. on temporary loan, and 5@7 ℔ cent. for discounts, as in date.

The Stock Exchange is recovering from its violent *Bearish* turn of last week. The favorable signs of yesterday afternoon were somewhat at fault on State Stocks and New-York Central at the early Board, but later in the day, prices improved again, and strengthened by the steady *Bull* demand for Rock Island shares, which from 57@57¼ yesterday rose to 59½ ℔ cent., the general market left off firm; New-York Central, 72¾; Hudson, 32; Galena, 65¼; Panama, 123; Pacific Mail, 88¼; Michigan Central, 51¼, and Reading, 51¼ ℔ cent. Tennessees, Virginias, and Missouris were sold down in the morning ¼@½ ℔ cent. In the afternoon, Missouris recovered to 87¼ ℔ cent. Bank shares keep firm, and there was a liberal speculative demand for Pennsylvania Coal shares, cash and seller's option, on the assurance of at least the regular 3½ ℔ cent. half-yearly dividend 1st August. The accounts of the business of the Panama Company through the present month, both from the California and Central American trade, are especially flattering.

The Philadelphia Banks gain $285,000 on their Specie line this week, owing probably to the considerable receipts from the Southwest by express.

The State of Michigan has just sold $100,000 new 6 per Cents. for the St. Mary's Canal at 103. 11 ℔ cent. The State of Kentucky advertises to pay off $150,000 originally issued to the Dayton and Ohio Railroad Company, and also $70,000 of Bonds of 1846; the money being provided at the Bank of America in this City.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1.:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for the week...	$984,523	$1,226,683	$1,164,168
Previously reported.	21,289,409	17,685,304	17,784,112
Since Jan. 1.........	$22,233,932	$18,911,987	$18,948,872

True Policy of the New-York Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the money article of the *Evening Post*, of the 25th inst., it is stated under the caption of "Important Rumor," "that the policy of the New-York Central has been adopted, not with a view to injure at present the Southern lines, but has for its object the total prostration of the New-York and Erie Railroad." This important rumor, has no foundation in fact. The policy of the New-York Central was founded, so far as the disruption of the St. Nicholas compact is concerned, not for the purpose of prostrating any line, but for the purpose of restoring to its own and the Erie line, and all lines connecting with them, the business which the discriminations against the New York lines and the bounties in favor of the Southern lines had taken from them.

The Central Road, in disrupting a compact, *which it never ought to have entered upon*—and the fruits of which were a gradual but steady loss of its business—is at last taking steps in the path of sound economical principles, and the results, eventually, will be as satisfactory to its stockholders, and as beneficial to the interests of the City and State of New-York, as the results of the St. Nicholas compact were the reverse.

Under that compact, merchandise, that could be landed from foreign or domestic ports, at either Baltimore or Philadelphia, as cheaply, or nearly as cheaply as at New-York, were enabled to be carried to points at the West from the Southern cities, at a price so much less than authorized from New-York, that the Northern lines lost the business, and the merchants and dealers of New-York the commissions and profits which would have inured to them, had the goods passed through our City. The experience of our coffee and sugar merchants would be instructive on this point.

To restore this business to New-York and to have the benefits of its transportation is the policy and the true and legitimate policy of the New-York Central; and in so doing the Erie would have an opportunity of availing herself of a share of this business as well as the New-York Central. This certainly does not look like an attempt to prostrate the Erie Railroad.

The New-York Central claims that it possesses the ability, with the aid of the River navigation and the Hudson River Railroad, from its uniform low grades, to compete profitably and successfully with the Southern lines in the transportation of goods from New-York to Western points. If it have that ability there is no reason why it should not exercise it, and if it have it not, the sooner the fact is known the better. The writer believes that it will demonstrate its ability.

The managers of the Erie Railroad are believers in the St. Nicholas compact, are excessively annoyed at its destruction, and from that feeling of annoyance are determined to throw their weight in the scale against the New-York Central, representing in its present policy the interests of the City and State of New-York, and in favor of the Southern lines representing the interests of the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia. As a proof of this the writer is informed that the rates of freight and passengers to and from local points common to both New-York roads, were reduced by the New-York and Erie Railroad Managers *at the expense of their own road*, for the sole purpose of injuring the New-York Central, and by this means attempt to force her back into the St. Nicholas compact.

The course of the Erie, so far from deserving sympathy in its efforts to aid the Southern roads at the sacrifice of its receipts where no such sacrifice is necessary, but merely for the gratification of its spiteful jealousy of its more prosperous neighbor, deserves the strongest reprobation.

The writer understands that the New-York Central are ready and willing to make any fair arrangement as to rates to local points common to their Road and the Erie, and that the Central in reducing rates to such points have in all cases *followed the reductions first made by the Erie.*

Under this state of facts it would seem that the policy of the Erie is to prostrate the Central rather than the reverse, as stated in the "important rumor."

If this present policy of the Erie be continued it would be interesting to know how long she will be able to pay interest on any portion of her mortgage debt. HOWARD.

Markets by Telegraph.

Mobile, Tuesday, April 26.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 800 bales, at 12c.@12¼c. for Middling; sales of last three days, 1,400 bales; receipts of same time, 3,000 bales. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool, ½d.

Mobile, Monday, April 25.

Cotton market unsettled; sales, to-day, 500 bales; middling 12c. Nothing has been done since the receipt of the news by the *City of Washington*.

New-Orleans, Monday, April 25.

There is an improved demand for Cotton. Sales to-day 5,500 bales; Middling, 12⅛c.

Avoid Imposition.

A mixture, in bottles, bearing a title somewhat similar to CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, has been deposited, for sale on commission, with most druggists, grocers, &c., who, to gain an exorbitant profit, in many instances urge it on customers.

Purchasers of London Cordial Gin will do well to see that it is CHARLES', the only genuine London Gin. Dépôt No. 40 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family, and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

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PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machine in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention.

Burnett's Cocoaine.
THE GENUINE
FOR SALE BY
FRANCIS E. SMITH,
NO. 121 BROADWAY.

The Spring Style of Hats for Gentlemen's Wear.—Price $3 50, and warranted superior to any offered in Broadway for $4. Call and judge for yourselves. N. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise, At WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st.

Throw Physic to the Dogs!!

Said the Bard of Avon. Never was advice more wisely given—never more needed. Thousands, because they have a coated tongue, bad taste, poor appetite, constipated bowels, low spirits, confused head and headache, or are bilious, will take physic. Yet no man was ever cured of Dyspepsia by taking physic. Relieved for the time probably they may have been. Cured they never were and never will be. Aperients and pills only add to the general irritation, and physic calls for more physic. But HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS cure all such ills, and cure them mildly, safely, promptly and permanently.

Try them and see if we have not advised you wisely. Price, 25 cents per box; six boxes for $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large three-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st. Also, sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Unguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralie for the same.

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Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

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ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 115 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Ross—Hurry.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Mr. W. H. Ross to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. William Hurry, both of this City.

Lynch—Montgomery.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, Eugene T. Lynch to Mary C., daughter of John C. Montgomery, Esq., all of this City.

Kennedy—Van Rensselaer.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, James Lenox Kennedy to Cornelia, daughter of Henry Van Rensselaer.

DIED.

Bogert.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, after a very brief illness, Angie, wife of John W. Bogert, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with those of her father, Lemuel B. Richardson, Esq., and her father-in-law, Peter J. Bogert, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 133 Macdougal-st., on Thursday afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Pentz.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, Mr. John Pentz, in the 82d year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brother Frederick, and of his late brother, Wm. A. F. Pentz, are invited to attend his funeral, at Zion Church, corner of Madison av. and 38th st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

Hull.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 25, at his residence, A. Gerald Hull, M. D., in the 48th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Calvary Church, 4th-av., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The members of the medical profession, and his friends generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

Sayre.—In this City, on Monday, April 25, after a long and lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Carrie Gilman, youngest daughter of Nathan and Sarah Sayre, aged 23 years, 6 months and 3 days.

Her friends and acquaintances and those of the family, and of her brother Zenas H. Sayre, and her brothers-in-law, S. B. Hutchings and Geo. D. Geary, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 14 4th-st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Phelps.—In this City, on Sunday, April 24, Olivia Phelps, widow of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr., in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Tredwell.—In this City, on Saturday, April 23, Benjamin M. Tredwell, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, this day, (Wednesday,) at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Putnam.—In this City, on Monday, April 25, Gertrude, daughter of the late Stephen Putnam, aged 10 years, 6 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 145 West 17th st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Quackinbush.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, Willie Everett, son of David and Teresa Quackinbush, and grandson of Benjamin Quackinbush, Esq., aged 15 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 90 Barrow-st.

Dennison.—On Tuesday, April 26, Miss Jane H. Dennison, aged 82 years.

Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown.

Mackey.—On Monday evening, April 25, of bilious remittent fever, Mr. Henry C. Mackey, aged 69 years, 6 months and 21 days.

His remains will be taken to Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y., for interment.

Masterson.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 26, at the Mansion House, Mr. Thomas Masterson, late of the firm of Taaffe, McCahill & Co., San Francisco, aged 30 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated for his repose.

Jones.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 26, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Hannah Jones, relict of the late Richard Jones, in the 67th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her sons, John and Owen Jones, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 121 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

Cochran.—At Sing Sing, on Monday evening, April 25, suddenly, James B. Cochran, of this City, aged 30 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers, Charles F., Samuel, and Thomas Cochran, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Lord's,) corner of Clinton and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock precisely.

Chilvers.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, April 26, Edward A. Chilvers, youngest son of John and Phoebe Chilvers.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 235 Jersey-st., Jersey City.

Dows.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Sunday, April 3, John Dows, formerly of this City, son of Lake Dows, Esq., of Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Gray.—On Saturday, April 23, at his residence in Forestville, N. Y., the Hon. John Gray, aged 90 years, father of John F. Gray, M. D., of this City.

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THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS, Part I.
(Concluded.)
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NO. 5 IS OUT TO-DAY.

No. 5 of the MUSICAL GUEST contains the following beautiful music: "Some One to Love," new song by S. Linley, a new Irish ballad by John Brougham; music by H. C. Watson; and a brilliant and easy arrangement of melodies from Il Trovatore, for the piano. Price 10 cents. To be had at all News Dépôts, and at Ross Lockwood's and Crowen's, Broadway. Also, at Gulick's, Williamsburgh.
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BAYARD TAYLOR WILL DELIVER HIS Lecture on *Life in the Arctic Regions*, at the Academy of Music, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Lecture will be translated into signs by the Rev. Thos. Gallaudet and the profits will be appropriated to the Deaf Mute Association of this City. Dr. H. P. Peet, President of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, will preside. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at at the book and drug stores, and at the doors on the evening of the lecture.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ANNUAL MEETING.—The Academicians are hereby notified that the annual meeting will be held pursuant to Bye-Laws at the Council Rooms No. 53 East 13th-st., at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, May 11. A full and punctual attendance is especially desired. By order of the Council.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

A NOVEL LECTURE!—DR. G. WORTABET, A native of Syria, will appear in the costume of his country, THIS EVENING, and deliver a lecture on "Syria and the Holy Land," in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 8 o'clock. Admission 10 cents.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Dépôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., cor. College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

NEW BOOKS.

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JONATHAN SLICK'S GREAT WORK.
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THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE KEROSENE WORKS being now completed, we give notice that ALL orders from the TRADE will be filled promptly at new tariff prices.
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HECKERS' FARINA IS IN THE HIGHEST repute as a delicious and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from wheat, without the admixture of any other grain, and hence is invaluable in the Summer season. Extensively used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, and other first class Hotels and Saloons. It is rapidly becoming an indispensable dish on all good tables. Manufactured and sold at the Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st. A liberal discount to dealers. HECKER & BROTHER.

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FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE three story and basement brown stone front house No. 36 1st-place, Brooklyn. Lot 25x125 feet 3½ inches, (25 feet 3½ inches courtyard,) with bath-room, gas, furnace, &c. Also, the three story attic and basement brick house on the east side of Clinton-st., first door south of the President House, 25x50 feet. Bath-room, gas, furnace, &c. These houses are well built and in very desirable locations. Will be sold on easy terms. Titles perfect. E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DOUBLE English Gothic cottage, all the modern improvements; large plot of ground, fine fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., in perfect order, 1¼ miles from Fulton Ferry by Fulton-av. cars. The property has not been offered for sale before this Spring. It is one of the most beautiful residences in the city, but should be seen to be appreciated, and will positively be sold within 60 days, as the owner is obliged to leave. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., or on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x98; house 25x50; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN TWO-story and attic brick house and lot No. 132 4th st., corner Christopher-st., with stable on the rear; house 26 feet 4 inches by about 60 feet, substantially built, has most modern conveniences, and is in good repair, having been occupied by the owner. The stable has accommodations for two horses and carriages, and the property is an unusually eligible residence for a physician. Gas-fixtures and oil-cloth if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four-story high stoop brown-stone house, 27 feet by 60, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,120 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—The two story and attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon-av.; a desirable location and only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars; the house contains 12 rooms, and is in complete order, marble mantels, gas, &c.; the furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to Mrs. SMITH, on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st., New-York.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—THREE NEW brown-stone front 3-story and basement houses, Nos. 18, 19 and 21 3d-place, Brooklyn, with the Nassau water, gas, furnaces, and all the modern improvements. These houses are in a very desirable location, and will be sold low and on terms to accommodate purchasers. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE—the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. [illegible] West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission, and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country. For sale, the first-class four-story English basement, stone house, No. 200 West 34th-st., beautifully situated, opposite the Blind Institution, a gem in finish and convenience; has extra stable. Very little cash and very low. No bill on house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A furnished house, stable and six lots of ground, corner of Bedford and Gates avs. House conveniently arranged; gas, water, bath-room, &c.; fine vegetable and fruit garden attached; will be sold at a bargain or rented low to a good tenant. Apply to S. E. CROOK, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 218 WEST THIRTY-FIRST-ST., near 8th-av., an elegant stone-front house, built in best manner, 18.9 by 53 feet, pleasantly situated, and with every convenience. Cheap and on favorable terms if sold before 1st May. Apply to J. R. EDWARDS, on the premises, or at No. 131 West 22d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Brown-stone English basement, situation perfect, No. 43 East 33d-st., near Madison-square, furnished in unique style, and replete with works of art. Apply to NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 60 Exchange-place, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FORTY ACRES of land within five minutes' walk of the railroad station at Jamaica, L. I. The land is of a rich light sand and loam soil, and is surrounded by first-class residences. Terms easy. Apply to C. B. DYE, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW FRAME HOUSE and lot, 25x100, in a very much frequented bathing place on Long Island. This is a rare chance for a baker, shoemaker or grocery store. Price, $450. For particulars, address H. N., Box No. 179 Times Office.

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FOR SALE—A LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A very valuable house-lot on Columbia st., east side, near Pierrepont-st., two minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, at a very reasonable price. Apply to A. WESSON, No. 9 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ON FIFTIETH-ST., north side, between 2d and 3d avs., two 3 story brick dwelling-houses, newly finished, modern improvements; lot 17 by 100 feet, houses 17 by 44. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON AVENUE—THE HOUSE and Lot No. 47 Lexington-av., with or without the furniture. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 300 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st., near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 9th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—AT NOS. 336 AND 338 FRONT-ST., New-York, a general stock of machinists' and boiler-makers' tools and patterns, in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, four-story brown-stone houses, well located on 2d-av., corner of 18th-st.; price $9,500; all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 6 Market Bank, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, also No. 177 Prince-st., New-York. GEORGE WIEGAND.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depot; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 53 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 27th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12.45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

FOR SALE AT KINGSBRIDGE—TWO ACRES of land, with two houses and barn. The premises command a fine view of Harlem river and High Bridge. The best of fishing and oysters at a short distance; and about 1 mile from Tubby Hook and Fordham depot. Apply to WM. CHEEVERS, on the premises, or to A. B. TAPPEN, No. 271 Broadway, Room No. 11. A large part of the price can remain on mortgage.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the cottage known as the Shore House, adjoining the Clifton House and fronting the bay, one of the most salubrious spots on the Island for a Summer residence; suitable for a hotel, boarding-house or for two families. Apply to J. D. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS residence; the house is in complete order, has gas, range, heater, &c., and from every part there is an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River; the grounds—100x210—are stocked with a carefully selected variety of fruits, strawberries, &c. Apply to W. H. BEEBE, Nos. 113 and 114 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Location, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 1 mile from Riverdale station, 12 miles from Madison-square. The house is large and new, with plenty of shade trees, carriage-house, fine well of water and vegetable garden. Access by hack from Yonkers. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or No. 7 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing. [illegible] G. E. OLIVER, No. [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depot; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,610 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City. It will be sold for $12,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH, Conn., within one half mile of the Naugatuc Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal Churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two-story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor, aside from the hall, kitchen, &c.; three large rooms on the second floor, and four of a smaller size. There is an adjoining building, 32x28 feet, one story high, an ice-house, barn, and one stable, (two stories,) 30x40 feet. There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house, or separately; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot containing six or seven acres of mowing and pasture land, and an orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ¾ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depot. The dwelling house, an elegant structure, 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides kitchen and cellarage, water closet and bathroom with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard &c. are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 86 William-st.

TO LET AT RIVERDALE—A FURNISHED house; 40 minutes' ride from 31st st. by Hudson River Railroad, and 5 minutes' walk from depot to premises; 16 trains daily; house two stories, recently painted, in perfect order, and handsomely furnished; grounds in fine condition, having been heavily manured last Fall, variety of forest trees, shrubbery, flowering vines, and fancy flower garden; also, superior vegetable garden, planted; strawberries, raspberries, &c.; uninterrupted view of the Hudson, north and south, for 40 miles; perfectly healthy and no mosquitoes. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN Greenwich, Conn., about 30 miles from this City. The house is commodious and pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. It is from one half to three-fourths of a mile from the station on the New Haven Railway, and at a convenient distance from the Churches and the Academy. On the place, which embraces more than two acres of land, there are a good barn, garden and orchard.
Inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, President of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway; or of JOHN N. LEWIS, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, over the Metropolitan Bank, and at Greenwich, after 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—BEAUTIFUL VILLA SITES AT CATSKILL.—A piece of land in the village of Catskill, extending from the main road to the Hudson River, and containing about 33 acres. It can be so divided as to make two or three building sites of surpassing beauty. For extent of view and variety of scenery it can hardly be surpassed. Part of the land is in forest trees. There is a large variety of choice fruit, and the soil is of excellent quality. Upon the premises is a good farm house and out-buildings. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The residence corner Broadway and the Park; the house is new and in the best of order, the grounds are tastefully laid out and supplied with a great variety of shrubbery, shade, ornamental and fruit trees; is within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing, from which first class steamers run in one hour to New-York. Terms moderate; possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises or of E. K. SMITH, Clerk of steamer *Red Jacket*, Pier No. 2 North River.

$3,500.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—With three acres of land; or to rent for $250 per year, opposite the residence of the Spanish Consul, in East Chester, Westchester County, half mile from the New-Haven Railroad Depot, Mount Vernon. Modern house, two stories, basement and attic, and carriage-house, all in the best condition. Fruit, flowers, and ornamental trees; well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, and good schools. Salt-water bathing on the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 127 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x38; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT PORT Richmond, nearly new; trees planted, garden made, and seeds planting; has 9 rooms, with piazza in front; 5 minutes' walk from landing; rent, $300.
Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, corner of Broadway and Broome-st.,
or to S. N. HAUGHWOUT, Port Richmond, Staten Island.
Also, ROOM WITH STEAM POWER to let at No. 131 Mercer-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS.—To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of 60-horse power each, and locomotors, boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depot and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A handsome Gothic cottage house, marble mantels and grates, in complete order. On the premises are an ice-house, chicken-house, boat-house, carriage-house and stable, 50 young grafted fruit trees, grape vine and arbor, berries, &c.; 1¾ acres of rich, mellow land, near Kingsbridge, the intended steamboat stopping place enterprise, on Harlem River. Terms moderate. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 460 3d-av.

TO LET—IN YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS NEW brick house, with about an acre of ground, situated on Broadway, in the upper part of the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River. Has shade and fruit trees, and stable on rear. Water in the house. Will be let on favorable terms to a good tenant, for one or more years. Apply to ABRAHAM BARTHOLF, No. 23 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.; house three stories, with wings; of brick; in part furnished, beautifully located, within sight and a few minutes' walk of depot; distant from 26th st. one hour; about 5 acres of land, barn and out-buildings. Rent six months, $400, or can be had to 1st April next. Apply on the premises, or to R. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, FURnished, at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, a cottage containing eight rooms, bath, water-closet, range, hot and cold water, &c. Stable, 3½ acres land, high and healthy, overlooking the Hudson. Plank walk from depot to house. Rent, $250 for four months or five months. Possession May 1. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITE situated on the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, N. J., adjoining the property of Peter G. Stuyvesant, deceased; containing 15 acres, with a large front to the water's edge, with abundance of shade-trees, &c. Inquire of JOHN J. RICEMAN, No. 137 Thompson-st., New-York, or FREDERICK RICEMAN, on the premises.

IRVINGTON, N. J.—SIXTY ACRES—ONE OF the most desirable country places in the vicinity of Newark; 2-story double frame house, 10 rooms, with an addition, barn, carriage house, stable, poultry house, &c.; large orchard, and great variety of fruit and grapery, in full bearing; fine spring water. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $150 to $300. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, located in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., 2½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. The place contains about 5 acres, including a fine garden and a variety of fruit trees, and is very desirable in every respect. Apply to G. MILLER, No. 35 Pearl-st., New-York, or G. W. MILLER, on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE, Westchester County, one hour's ride from this City, and within five minutes' walk from depot, with from 5 to 30 acres of land attached if desired; possession can be had immediately. Apply to CHAS. THEALL, Rye, or H. S. FIELD, 69 Furman-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Rent $300.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM, or for a house and lot, worth not over $3,000, a country residence at Tarrytown, consisting of house and two acres of ground, near the river and railroad station. Address S. N. THOMAS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN BLOOMfield, N. J., 15 acres, plenty of fruit, good water, good fences, plenty of schools, churches, &c., or would lease it for five years at $350. Apply at No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. F. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Portchester.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to [illegible], No. [illegible] William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., about 2½ miles from Mount Vernon on the New-Haven Railroad. *Williams Bridge, Pelham Bridge and Long Island Sound being within a convenient distance.* The situation is healthy, and churches, post-office, &c., are near by.
The farm consists of 104 acres of farming and gardening land, and a few acres of woodland; it extends to East Chester Creek, where there is a good dock, and a boat and bathing-house.
The house stands on high ground and is surrounded with shade, fruit and ornamental trees. The view from the lawn embraces the picturesque valley of East Chester Creek and the villages of Mount Vernon and Westchester.
The dwelling is of two stories, 40x40, with a kitchen on the rear and a piazza on two sides. The main house contains twelve rooms, and there are two over the kitchen.
Ice-house filled ready for use. The water is of superior quality, and it is introduced into the kitchen.
The out-buildings are roomy and convenient.
For terms, apply to A. S. CASE & CO., 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. There are eight daily railroad trains each way. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, No. 16 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON TO LET.—A desirable house, with carriage-house and about 5 acres of well-improved land, variety of fruit, &c., beautifully situated near Tillou's Landing. Immediate possession given. Inquire of D. T. BALDWIN, adjoining the premises, or at No. 12 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE ON STATEN ISLAND—Forty acres of land on the south side—one of the handsomest locations on the Island for residences. Would be sold together or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH EIGHT ROOMS, very eligibly located, within 40 or 45 minutes of Wall-st., near the depot—a country seat on a small scale—rent $125. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand st., near Bowery, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET.

LOFTS TO LET, In the new building, No. 127 East 22d-st., suitable for mechanical or manufacturing purposes. Inquire of PETER T. O'BRIEN, No. 150½ East 22d-st.

STORES, SHOPS AND DWELLINGS TO LET IN MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—One of the most rapidly growing villages in the State, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 67 miles, or about three hours' ride from New-York. They are located in the business centre of the village, and attached to the dwellings are excellent gardens, commanding one of the finest views to be found in the country, affording rare opportunities for securing the best business stands and most pleasant and healthy residences. Rents of these stores from $100 to $250, and for the dwellings, from $100 to $150, from 1st of May and June. Address, or apply to G. J. BEEBE, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.

SCHOOL-ROOM TO LET—NO 183 HENRY-ST., Brooklyn.—The school-room of the late Samuel Putnam, occupied by him for more than twenty years past, is vacated by his decease. It is large and commodious, and in one of the best neighborhoods in the city. The furniture is modern, and in good order. Teachers desiring to rent the room or to purchase the whole property can learn particulars by applying on the premises, or by addressing the subscriber, at E. R. Kellogg's Office, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York. SAMUEL W. PUTNAM.

TO RENT.—THE TWO AND A HALF STORY COTtage House, No. 633 Broad st., Newark, N. J., with two story extension. Parlor, Library, Dining-room, and Kitchen on same floor. Seven bed rooms. House lighted by gas, heated by furnace. Fine well of water. Lots are 50 by 210 feet, and stable in the rear. Plenty of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Possession given immediately. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to C. H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st., New York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STOry brick dwelling-house No. 42 President-st., five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; has twelve rooms, including saloon, parlor and extension room; gas throughout; hot and cold water, bath-room, wash-tubs and water closets connected with the street sewer. Rent $350 to a good tenant. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply at the office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, THE beautiful residence corner of 23d-st. and 9th-av., with handsome garden, fountain &c.; the house has all the modern improvements, and is one of the most delightful residences in the City. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to J. D. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS HIGH-BASEMENT brick house, three stories, with all modern improvements, viz.: bath, hot and cold water, &c.; three rooms deep; finished in the best manner; three minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry; No. 34 Hamilton-place, Clymer-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of Dr. GLOVER, No. 4 Ann-st., New-York.

THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, No. 61 Madison-av., now occupied as the Ferris Institute, will be leased; has all the modern improvements, and for a select seminary, a first-class residence, or a fashionable club-house, cannot be surpassed. R. B. KINSHIMER, No. [illegible] 4th-av.

OFFICE TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—The same having been occupied for several years by a note and exchange broker, presenting a good opportunity for any person to commence this business; also, wanted a situation for a very reliable young man. Address Box No. 328 Post-Office.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—RENT $500—A brown stone house, high stoop, three-story, basement and sub-cellar, in complete order, with all the modern improvements; situation very desirable, with a fine view of the bay. Apply to JOHN H. STORRS, No. 75 3d place, Brooklyn, or No. 27 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY, English basement houses Nos. 170 and 174 West 37th-st., near the 8th-av.; they are in perfect order, with all the modern improvement and will be rented at a low rent to good tenants. Apply at No. 172 West 37th-st., or to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near the Central Park, two well-finished cottage houses, eight rooms, and fine yards each; facilities good for getting down town; rent $150 per year. Inquire at No. 223 Fulton-st., in the basement, or on the premises.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OF THE UPPER PART with the lower tea rooms of the house No. 710 Broadway, containing 22 rooms, kitchen, &c., well suited for a boarding-house, furnished rooms, or would be let in separate stories for business purposes. Apply to GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 80 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN BEDFORD-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, near Myrtle av., a well-finished two-story, attic and basement house; gas all through; location very pleasant; suitable in every respect for a respectable family. Rent low. Apply to G. PFIEFFER, No. 14 Dutch-st., third floor.

TO LET—OFFICES ON SECOND FLOOR OF Building No. 175 Broadway. These offices have the advantage of 2 entrances, viz: No. 175 Broadway, opposite the Howard Hotel, and No. 3 Cortlandt st., opposite the National Hotel. Apply to T. B. BYNNER & CO., Importers of Watches and Jewelry.

73 AND 75 SEVENTH-STREET TO LET.—Houses are three-story, attic and basement, first-class, and in good location; now being put in complete repair; will be let at a low rent, to good tenants. Can be seen at any time. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 156 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone-front house, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first-class boarding house. It is in first-rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, in 30th-st., for six months from 1st of May; it is replete with all the modern conveniences, and to a genteel, quiet family, the rent would be but $500. Address, immediately, R., Box No. 2,155 Post-office.

TO BANKS, BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—No. 151 Nassau-st., *Times* Building, next to the *Times* Office, to lease for six years from the 1st of May. Nassau-st. front. Rent $6,000. A fine place for banking and insurance business. Inquire of W. H. WILLIAMS, on the premises.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store (just finished), No. 179 9th-av., with large windows and doors, having rolling iron shutters; store 80 feet deep. Connected with the store are large vaults under the sidewalk. Terms easy. Inquire of JAS. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY, basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 132 Livingston-st., near the City Hall. Inquire of C. L. DENNINGTON, No. 110 Sands st., from 6 to 10 o'clock in the evening, or No. 404 Water-st., New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—ONE OF THE three-story mastic front houses No. 106 Sackett-st.; house in good order, finished in genteel style; contains 12 rooms, fine large yard and healthy location. Apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE LARGE brown-stone house No. 395 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.; replete with all the modern improvements; four stories and basement. Inquire of M. E. GRASTO, No. 391 4th-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN WILLIAMSburgh, No. 75 Clymer-st., near Bedford-av.; has gas and elegant fixtures, range and appurtenances. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. C. HAZLETON, No. 116 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE, ENGlish basement house No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 2d-av. The house is commodious, and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY, BROWN stone, English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the mall house on the corner of Beekman and West sts.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 64 WEST 25TH-ST., four-story and English basement; size, 18.4x50x98.9. Rent $700. Cards of admission at our office. DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 9 Nassau and 13 Pine sts.

HOUSE TO LET.—BROWN STONE ENGLISH Basement, 3 stories, with all the modern improvements. Rent $800. Apply on the premises, 52nd-st., two doors east of 5th-av., or of A. S. CARR, 96 Broadway.

TO LET.—TO MANUFACTURERS—ROOMS IN the large 5-story building Nos. 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., near Spring-st. The floors measure 5,000 feet each. Steam power if required. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE house, on the northwest corner of 2d-av. and 1st-st. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-FLOOR, CONSISTING OF two nice rooms, with folding doors, and the front basement of house No. 87 4th-st.; rent low to a small genteel family. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—THE FIVE STORY STORE, NO. 312 Pearl-st., corner of Peck Slip suitable for business requiring a good light. For particulars inquire on the premises of JOHN L. BROWER.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN HOUSE and stable No. 105 Lexington av.
The store, also offices Nos. 3 and 5 William-st.
The double house, good order, No. 65 Hammond-st.
The modern house, No. 163 West 24th-st.
The small modern house, No. 151 East 50th-st.
The small modern house, No. 107 East 27th-st.
The small modern house, No. 143½ East 47th-st.
The three-story brick house, No. 290 West 14th-st.
The three-story brick house, No. 26 Perry-st.
The three-story cottage, 2d av., near 36th-st.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, or at No. 93 East 27th-st. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY and more than the rent taken in board, by a gentleman, lady, and child, seven years old, the three story high basement brick house No. 290 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, elegantly finished and all complete, with Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c.; part of the front parlor furniture would be sold low, or rented, if desired; to a small, genteel family, of high respectability, advantageous terms will be offered. Inquire, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., of Mr. LEIT, No. 261 Broadway, New-York, and other times on the premises.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THAT NEW and well-built house No. 107 West 41st-st., near 6th-av., consisting of front and back parlors and bedrooms on the first floor, with bedroom on the upper story; also, basement kitchen, front basement, &c. Has gas, chandeliers, marble mantels and grates, water and water closets on the premises; all suitable for the comfort of a small family. References required. Inquire on the premises, or of H. CHEYNE, No. 75 Barclay-st., up stairs.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 333 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. [illegible] Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 355 Broadway.

$700.—TO LET VERY LOW—A SPLENDID three-story high-stoop house, with bay window, all the modern improvements, chandeliers and gas fixtures, corner 38th-st. and 2d-av. $800.—A splendid three-story house, No. 104 East 36th-st. $1,000.—Also, a splendid four story house, No. 5 East 31st-st., one door from 5th-av., worth $2,000. $1,100.—A splendid four-story house, No. 25 West 47th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house, No. 250 West 32d-st., near 9th av., pleasantly situated on elevated ground, and the neighborhood well improved. The house has all the modern improvements, and is well built in all respects; is calculated for the accommodation of a large genteel family, at a moderate rent. Apply to J. GERARD BITTERS, Agent, No. 382 9th-av.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A GENTEEL TWO-story and basement frame cottage, with two lots of ground handsomely laid out in garden, fruit, &c.; premises No. 116 Vanderbilt av. House contains nine rooms and is in complete order; neighborhood good and convenient to cars, &c. Rent $350. Apply to Dr. RHODES, near the premises, or to JOSEPH JANES, No. 6 Wall-st., from 10 to 4.

STORE TO LET—AT YONKERS, N.Y., CORNER Broadway and Wells-av. Size 25 by 70; high ceiling, gas and fixtures; stand suitable for any branch of trade. Possession given May 1st, 1859. Rent $300 per annum. The upper portion of the house can be rented for families, or would be suitable for a boarding-house. W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 280 Adelphi-st.; the house has every convenience of a first-class modern residence; gas and plumbing all through; cars second block south; stages next street north; possession given immediately; rent, $550. Apply to HENRY T. KERR, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 210 WILLIAM-st.; the store and basement is 100 feet by 23, with thirty bedrooms, occupied for seven years as a lager-bier saloon. House and store No. 204 William-st.; the second and third floors, 100 by 25 feet, with offices, &c., in house No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE VERY FINELY located three-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling house No. 295 Jay-st., between Fulton-av. and Willoughby-st.; has gas, bath-room, range, &c.; is in excellent order, gas fixtures belong to the house; has 7 bedrooms. Rent $700. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 15 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES IN SOUTH BROOKLYN TO RENT LOW.—Six 3-story brick houses, on corner of Hoyt and Butler sts., with basements and under cellars; rent, $300, to one or two families. Six new 3-story frame houses on north side Butler-st., 200 feet east of Hoyt st.; rent, $175, to one or two families. The above have gas, water, &c., and are second street from Court-st. Railroad. Apply, from 12 to 4, at 42 Pine-st., near William, Room 8.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house No. 90 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, with all the modern improvements, and a conservatory attached; neighborhood one of the best in the City. House may be seen between 10 and 12 A. M. Inquire of THOS. DUGAN, No. 348 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 203½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas-fixtures, Croton water, range, stationery wash-tubs, bath-room, &c.; rent, $600. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH STOOP brown-stone front house No. 120 West 29th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The premises can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. For further particulars, inquire of WM. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—A MODERN-BUILT HOUSE, LOCATED desirably, in the upper part of the City, (west side,) the rent to be taken in board, by a gentleman and his wife. Address, immediately, M. D., Box No. 103 Times Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A GENTLEMAN AND wife, an English basement house in Boorman-place. To a suitable occupant rent made low. Board is wanted for the owner and daughter. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, corner Broadway and 35th-st.

TO LET—BANKING OFFICES AND LOFTS.—Loft No. 73 Maiden-lane; five floors; rent $700. Also, fine banking rooms connected on the second story of Commercial Building, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st. Apply to SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., No. 170 William st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE LOWER PART OF A modern brick house in the IXth Ward, this City, viz: Two basements, two parlors and extension, and two rooms on third floor. Inquire at No. 16 Charles-st., or at the office No. 20 Nassau-st. J. J. TALLMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 732 Greenwich-st.; it has the gas and Croton introduced; also, bath-room; the gas-fixtures belong to the house. Apply to DICKENSON, WHITTAMORE & REED, No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—THE NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment and counter cellar, with high stoop, all modern improvements, on West 53d-st., north side, first house east of 8th-av.; house open all day; rent $550. Inquire of N. L. DEMAREST, No. 283 West 31st-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A THREE-story and basement house, in a first-class neighborhood, handsomely furnished and in complete order. Immediate possession can be given; rent $1,200. Address G. P., Box No. 152 Times Office.

TO LET—THE BACK BASEMENT, SECOND floor, and two rooms in the attic of the neat two-story and attic house No. 52 Grove-st., between Bleecker and 4th. Inquire at No. 301 Bleecker-st., corner of Grove-st. Rent $225.

TO LET—FRONT OFFICE ON SECOND FLOOR of No. 274 Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to BROWN'S WATER FURNACE COMPANY, No. 274 Canal-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement house, with all the modern improvements, No. 293 West 19th-st. Inquire, for terms, at No. 58 Broadway, up stairs, or No. 266 West 19th-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, PART OF THE house No. 83 Henry-st., with joint use of basement with other occupant. Apply on the premises, from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4-story house No. 66 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, Nos. 83 AND 85 ELIZAbeth-street; one room 13 x 19 feet, with two windows, well lighted, and steady power. Apply, from 11 to 3 P. M. THOMAS MORTON, 312 Pearl-street, (up-stairs.)

TO LET—A NEAT TWO-STORY COTTAGE (frame) on Broadway, between 79th and 80th sts. Rent $150. Apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 87½ WEST 26th-st. The house is well-furnished, and has gas and bath. Two gentlemen will take full board, if agreeable.

TO LET—TO A VERY SMALL FAMILY, THE second floor of a small two-story house in Bleecker-st. Call at No. 177 Bleecker-st., near Sullivan-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—A SMALL OFFICE TO LET on the 4th floor over the New-York *Times* Office. Apply in the Publication Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY, from the 10th of June to the 1st of April next, part of a furnished house, with the privilege of the kitchen. A respectable family, having more room than needed, would find this an advantageous mode of reducing their expenses. Address with price and particulars Box No. 2,252 New York Post Office.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One or two rooms. Address Box No. 5,169 New-York Post-office.

REMOVALS.

MACY & JENKINS,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, BRANDIES, &C.,
have removed to
NO. 67 LIBERTY-ST.,
between Broadway and Nassau.

ABBOTT BROTHERS' LAW OFFICE.
Removed from No. 119 Nassau-st. to No. 41 Park-row, Times Building.

REMOVAL.—A. H. NICKLE & SONS, SUCCESsors to Mrs. G. B. Miller & Co., have removed from No. [illegible] Water st. to [illegible] Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, *J. A. Wotton, Commander*,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 28.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. Wessels, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAY!
Clipper of SATURDAY, May 7.
The favorite first-class clipper-ship
WEB-FOOT, Hamm, Master,
is receiving her cargo at pier No. 21 East River, and will be dispatched promptly as above on her
THIRD VOYAGE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The WEB-FOOT is well-known for short passages—made the run out to San Francisco in 116 and 110 days—made the famous passage from Calcutta to New-York in 85 days.
Never damages any cargo.
Is of small capacity.
Will fill before her advertised day.
SUTTON & CO., No. 88 South-st., corner Wall.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION—THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
VANDERBILT...Capt. Lefevre | ARIEL...Capt. Jones.
OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Tinker. | NORTH STAR.
Will form a FORTNIGHTLY line between NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, under MAIL CONTRACT, leaving this side each alternate Saturday, and the other side each alternate Wednesday, viz.:

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW-YORK.
VANDERBILT..	Saturday, April 23	Wednesday, May 11
ARIEL..	Saturday, May 7	Wednesday, May 25
OCEAN QUEEN.	Saturday, May 21	Wednesday, June 8
VANDERBILT..	Saturday, June 4	Wednesday, June 22

These steamships have water-tight compartments.
Carry able surgeons.
PRICE OF PASSAGE—EITHER WAY THE SAME.
For VANDERBILT—1st Cabin, $130 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60 and $50—according to location of state-rooms.
For NORTH STAR and ARIEL—1st Cabin, $90; 2d Cabin, $50.
CERTIFICATES issued of passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Sailing regularly on advertised days—Clipper of Saturday, April 30—the A 1 extreme clipper ship CHERUBIM, Thomas B. Skinner, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall st.
This superb Baltimore clipper-ship shows by her log the following passages and time: Passage from Baltimore to Liverpool, 13 days; from London to Callao, 78 days; from Callao to Cork, 80 days—sailing in company with the celebrated clipper *Sovereign of the Seas*, beating her on both passages; passage from Melbourne to Callao, 33 days, said to be the shortest on record. She made 3,200 miles in seven successive days, and we expect will make one of the shortest passages to San Francisco on record. Having superior ventilation, shippers may rely on the perfect delivery of her cargo. Is sure at lowest rates.
For balance of freight, apply to
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st. (Tontine Building.)
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage....$15 | Deck Passage....$6
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Murray, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]
To Mobile	25 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	[illegible]
To Montgomery, Ala.	25 00	To Columbia, S. C.	[illegible]
To Knoxville, Tenn.	21 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	[illegible]
To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00	To Palatka, Fla.	[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. Berry, succeeds, on SATURDAY, April 30.

FOR THE SOUTH.
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain Thomas Lyon, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $26; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.
This well known and fast steamship, R. W. Shufeldt, commander, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st. Will receive freight Saturday, April 23.
Passage, first cabin....$60
Passage, second cabin....40
Freight to New-Orleans 30 cents.
No freight taken for Havana.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS, No. 33 South-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Thomas Skinner, will leave on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 22 Broadway.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, May 14, 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. Passage from either of the above places to New-York: Cabin, $75; Steerage, $30; Children under 12 years of age half fare. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. R. Moodie, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, May 5. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Captain A. Brownless, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of Steamship AFRICA, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April,) probably 29th April.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....[illegible]
Passage money between Nassau and Havana....[illegible]
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. [illegible] N. R. for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. [illegible] Broadway. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—THE steamship NASHVILLE will be detained until THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. There will be no steamer leaving for Charleston on Saturday. The steamship COLUMBIA will be ready to receive freight on Saturday afternoon, and leave Pier No. 4 North River on TUESDAY, May 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUROPA, J. Leitch, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 11th of May. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 253 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Adopted citizens must produce their certificate of naturalization. CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 34 Wall.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $26; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $26; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight [illegible]. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA AND ERYSIPELAS, CAUSED by impurities of the blood, and the dangerous use of mercury, is assuredly cured by "TRIESEMAR." A trial alone is necessary to test the fact. Full details in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
N. B.—Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8; Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

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THE GREAT DIURETIC
A certain, safe and speedy cure for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
Price $1 per Bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address. Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York, and by druggists and dealers everywhere.

DR. RAYMOND & CO.'S COMPOUND HAS BEEN USED BY THOUSANDS FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ITS SYMPTOMS: NERVOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, FLATULENCE, General Debility, &c. The proprietors challenge one instance where it failed to RELIEVE OR POSITIVELY CURE. Warranted harmless, admirably adapted for weak, nervous and dyspeptic females.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
For sale at RAYMOND & CO.'S Agency, No. [illegible] Broadway,
And at the drug stores, Nos. 139 and 380 Hudson st., No. 505 8th-av., No. 145 7th-av., No. 38 6th-av., Broadway, corner 22d-st., No. 12 1st av., No. 391 2d-av., No. [illegible] Pearl-st., and HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The Compound is sent free to any part of the United States. Postage stamps will be received direct to RAYMOND & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

GOODNOW'S
GOODNOW'S
RUSSIAN WAR OINTMENT.
RUSSIAN WAR OINTMENT.
A speedy cure for burns, scalds, felons, corns, sore or broken breasts, cuts, sprains, &c. Wholesale by A. B. & D. SANDS; retail by all druggists.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Special Surgeon living, and of Professors Cameron and Mott, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of a certain class effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 2, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; [illegible]

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, [illegible] Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, [illegible] C. J. ALEX. MILLER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, [illegible] edition. Over 400 pages, [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., [illegible] N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. [illegible]

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.
Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERU, No. 136 4th-av., New-York.
Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, E. T. GREEN'S, Nos. 636 and 863 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed, letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, No. [illegible] Broadway. Office, No. 64 West 23d-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drinking or exposure or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. [illegible] Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.; also at the Astor House, No. [illegible] Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—DR. STRATTON, proprietor of the original recipe—[illegible] relief and cure for neuralgia, headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—None genuine without my signature, JAMES F. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av. For sale by druggists, at $1 a bottle, $9 a dozen.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, [illegible] Office No. 31 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 3, and 6 till 8 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

DR. BATE,
DENTIST,
No. 385 Broadway, corner [illegible].

DENTISTRY THAT IS DENTISTRY.—DR. WAIT & SON, old stand, No. 31 McDougal-st., near Bleecker, will insert beautiful gold-plated sets at $10 to $15; continuous gums, $15; fine gold, $25; gold plugs, $1 to $2; dentine, 50 cents; platina sets very low; extracting, 25 cents. Reference first-class. Chloroform given.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE CHOICE OF ORANGE COUNTY.—TWO untrained young horses; were chosen for beauty and speed as the best in Orange County, of good size, splendid action, and promise of great speed. One can trot in 2:50, the other in 3 minutes. Will be five years old in June; perfectly broken, very gentle, and will be warranted in every respect. Inquire for JAMES, at MACKEY'S stable, 23d-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE TRULY MAGNIFICENT STALlion ARABIAN PRINCE, of the first blood in the United States, sired by the celebrated Morgan, NORTH STAR, with a fine Black Hawk mare. For splendid form, style and action he is not excelled by any horse in this or any other country; and as for speed, he can be trained to trot a mile handsome in 2.40. Can be seen at the Neville Stable, near the Peck-slip Ferry Long Island.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT BAY MARE, FIVE YEARS old next May, 15½ hands high, safe, fast, sound and perfectly gentle; suitable for a young man, or would make a beautiful animal for a coupe. Also, a new harness and buggy. Can be seen at the livery stable of Chas. Bradley, in 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN B. NORRIS, at No. [illegible] West [illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, [illegible] at No. [illegible] Bank st., opposite [illegible]

FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Comprising the whole of the splendid furniture of a family [illegible] comprising, in Reception [illegible] rosewood bookcase, card table, [illegible] carpets, lace curtains, &c. Dining-[illegible] extension table, leather-[illegible] arm-chair, carved oak sideboard, [illegible] oak and green carpet, drugget, &c. Parlors [illegible] rosewood marble-top tables, etageres with mirrors, [illegible] suites of rosewood chairs, sofas, &c., heavy carved walnut and ebony chairs, velvet and leather [illegible] elegant rosewood piano, Chickering make, music [illegible] and stool, large oval and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, rugs, fine window curtains, China vases, [illegible] figures, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood bedsteads, [illegible] bureaus and wardrobe with mirror, fancy work [illegible] commodes, marble-top tables, ebony chairs, spring [illegible] easy chairs, carpets, vases, pictures, &c. [illegible] rooms—Complete suites of cottage furniture, [illegible] and ingrain carpets, oilcloth, mattresses, [illegible] and gilt brackets with marble slabs, splendid [illegible] gas fixtures, &c., with usual kitchen and [illegible] furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, [illegible] o'clock, an elegant marble group, representing children frightened by a serpent. Catalogues will be ready [illegible] at the salesrooms, Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, &c., IN DWELLING HOUSE

No. 164 6th-st.

Between Bayard and Grove sts.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, [illegible] o'clock—JOHN LEVISON will sell at auction at above residence rosewood and brocatel suite, sofa chairs, French chairs, sofas, &c., made by F. A. [illegible] rosewood piano, by Dubois, superb French [illegible] curtains, Brussels carpets, crockery, glass-ware, [illegible] fine pictures, kitchen and bedroom furniture, [illegible] &c.

A. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTLE MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS, BRONZE AND ORMOLU CHANDELIERS, [illegible] DRAWING ROOM SUITES.

On THIS DAY, (Wednesday,)

[illegible] private residence, No. 40 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

DRAWING ROOM—Rosewood suites richly carved in [illegible] and flowers and covered in satin, centre tables to [illegible] secretary and bookcase, etageres, lady's work [illegible] escritoire, Turkish and reclining chairs, side and [illegible] tables, 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover; [illegible] pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains, [illegible] velvet carpets, rugs, oil-paintings by eminent [illegible] West Point by Buntley, fruit and flowers by [illegible] Winter scene, Madonna, superb landscapes by Le[illegible] and others; Parian marble [illegible] Bisque and French china vases and figures, [illegible] CHAMBERS—Rosewood and mahogany dressing [illegible] bedsteads, commodes, wardrobes, armoire d'glace, [illegible] mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, quilts, [illegible] mirrors, curtains. DINING ROOM—Hertz [illegible] dining table, buffet arm chairs, rich cut and [illegible] glass decanters, goblets, wines, champagnes; [illegible] and dessert stands, silver-plated castors, spoons, [illegible] napkin rings, and French china dinner and [illegible] ivory handle knives and forks. Also, a large [illegible] of basement and kitchen furniture, with [illegible] the sale will commence. Sale positive, rain or shine.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

No. 16 EAST EIGHTEENTH-STREET, [illegible] Broadway and 5th-av., genuine and positive sale of [illegible] second-hand household furniture, some portion of which [illegible] made to order in Paris, and all in fine order. D. S. HOUGH will sell as above, THIS DAY (Wednesday,) April 27, at 10½ A. M., all the contents of the house, embracing a fine assortment, and well worthy the attention of housekeepers. Also, a large quantity of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. We extract from the catalogue the following articles, viz.:

In the basement are walnut extension table, buffet and [illegible] China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut [illegible] ware, forks, spoons, castors, &c.

[illegible] saloons are furnished with velvet carpets, massive [illegible] parlor suites, solid rosewood centre, side [illegible] tables; corner and wall etageres, mantel ornaments, [illegible] figures, classical groups, rich embroidered [illegible] window curtains, easy, reception and recumbent [illegible] oil-paintings, bronze gas-fixtures, [illegible] library and secretary bookcase, elegant rosewood [illegible] piano, ladies' work-tables, music cabinet, &c.

[illegible] chambers are superbly carved rosewood bed[illegible] bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche [illegible] couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing-tables, [illegible] mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters [illegible] pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany [illegible] and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture [illegible] to match. Catalogues to be had at the house only.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. [illegible] E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ [illegible] at their salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., an assortment of new and second-hand parlor, dining and chamber furniture; comprising carved rosewood parlor suites, [illegible] brocatel, reps, plush and hair-cloth; superb carved solid oak and black-walnut sideboards, with marble top; carved sofas, arm and dining-room chairs, in [illegible] to match, oak marble-top buffets, extension tables, [illegible] and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, [illegible] commodes; rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; rosewood etageres, bookcase and wardrobes, oak [illegible] suites, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany [illegible] easy and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mirrors, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels [illegible] ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, china toilet sets, [illegible] being an unusually large and fine assortment [illegible] we invite the attention of buyers. Also, two rosewood piano-fortes.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at [illegible] WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Lexington-av.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All the furniture contained in the above house, consisting, in part, of carved rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, tables, rosewood etc. and console tables, reception and sewing [illegible] lace curtains, large plate French pier glass, black [illegible] and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus with glass; washstands feather beds and pillows, [illegible] walnut dining-room table, elegant china and [illegible] richly carved rosewood stands, rosewood cottage [illegible] ottomans, cottage chairs and engravings, together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The furniture can be seen the day previous to the sale, when catalogues can [illegible] Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ [illegible] at No. 141 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th [illegible] the entire furniture contained in the above house, [illegible] of mahogany parlor chairs, tête-a-têtes, sofas, [illegible] mahogany, rosewood and black walnut marble-[illegible] centre, card, work and extension dining tables; [illegible] plate square and oval mirrors, slabs and brackets; [illegible] window curtains and shades, three very rich [illegible] chandeliers and gas-brackets through the house; [illegible] French bedsteads, with patent springs; dressing bureaus, washstands, velvet, Brussels and ingrain [illegible] tapestry, fine lots of feather beds and pillows, mattresses and bedding, together with a large lot of stair carpets, [illegible] oil-cloth, kitchen utensils, china and plated ware. [illegible] Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [illegible] nearly new, made mostly by Roux & Co., all in fine [illegible]—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by Auction on Wednesday April 27th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 163 West [illegible] near Broadway, a complete assortment of [illegible] class furniture nearly new, consisting of parlor [illegible] in rosewood, crimson and maroon brocatelle; [illegible] chairs, velvet and Brussels carpets, ladie's secretary [illegible] embroidered panels, marble top center tables, pier [illegible] and marble-top base, French bronze clocks, [illegible] rich vases, Parians &c., library carved oak book[illegible] extension dining table, rich cut glass china, plated [illegible] &c.; bedrooms in mahogany, made to order, cottage [illegible] suites, contains mattresses bureaus, &c., with a large assortment, which will be particularized in the catalogue.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

GERARD, BETTS & CO. WILL SELL, [illegible] WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 57 [illegible]-st., elegant household furniture of a family removing from the City. The furniture contained in the [illegible] house, consisting in part of rich tapestry velvet [illegible] rosewood suite of sofas, Voltaire and other chairs, [illegible] rosewood etagere, do. centre table, vases, mantel [illegible] clocks, mirrors, quartette tables, chande[illegible] gas fixtures rosewood bookcase, dining, tea [illegible] other tables, oil cloths, mahogany hat-stand, side[illegible] black walnut dining chairs, extension table, [illegible] rosewood, mahogany and iron bedsteads, hair [illegible] feather beds, dressing bureaus, chairs, tables, [illegible] the kitchen furniture, utensils, refrigerators, [illegible] with which the sale will commence.

SYLVESTER GROVER, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—[illegible] C. HOUGHTON will sell, TO-MORROW, Thursday, [illegible] o'clock, at house, 3 Bond-st., the entire furniture [illegible] family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of [illegible] dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, [illegible] ingrain and stair carpets, hall oil cloths, hall [illegible] mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, sofa bedsteads, parlor [illegible] arm-chairs, lounges, French plate pier and mantel [illegible] mirrors, lace window curtains and shades, dining-table [illegible] china, crockery and glassware, table cutlery, silver [illegible] table casters, forks and spoons; mahogany bed[illegible] cottage do., marble-top bureaus and washstands, [illegible] robes, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, stoves, [illegible] heater; also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL [illegible] at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] No. 207 Houston-st., household furniture, consisting [illegible] Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, elegant gilt-frame pier glasses, lace curtains and cornices, mahogany [illegible] sofas and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany centre, [illegible] and pier tables, etageres, mantel ornaments, [illegible] enamelled cottage suites, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, Brussels and velvet stair carpets, oil-cloths, rods, mahogany dining tables, maple chairs, bedding, dining [illegible] toilet crockery, kitchen ware &c.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, APRIL 27TH, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany, [illegible] and enameled parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture en suite, bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, lounges, tete-[illegible] wardrobes, marble top tables, &c., &c. Also, [illegible] carpets, oil-cloth, crockery, cutlery, china [illegible] glassware, oil paintings, &c., &c. Housekeepers and [illegible] will find this sale worthy of attention. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

A. S. BOGART.—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 26 East Broadway, genteel household furniture, mahogany sofas, do. chairs, window curtains, mantel ornaments, marble top centre tables, carpets, bedroom furniture, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, feather beds, dressing bureaus, washstands, [illegible] ingrain carpets, hall oil-cloth, hat stand, stair [illegible] dining table, chairs, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

F. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, at No. 120 Christopher-st., at 10 o'clock, all the furniture in said house, consisting in part of mahogany [illegible] and walnut, black walnut extension table, secretary [illegible] bookcase, French bedsteads and mattresses, carpets and [illegible] oil-cloth. A general assortment of parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen furniture.

V. & MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS AT AUCTION.—[illegible] MCILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, (and every [illegible] this week,) at the Seed Store No. 6 John-st., at [illegible] o'clock, Roses and other Garden Plants of every description, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Every [illegible] for packing and shipping. Catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 51 West Baltic, near Court-st., mahogany parlor furniture, painted chamber set, three-ply carpets, oak extension-table, chairs, &c., &c.

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 266 Cumberland-st., two walnut parlor suites, marble-top etagere, mahogany marble-top chamber furniture, oak extension-table, Brussels and three-ply carpets and oil-cloths, &c., &c.

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 109 Henry, between State and Joralemon sts., a general assortment of parlor, chamber and other furniture.

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 266 Cumberland-st., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., a large and general assortment of handsome furniture, in good order, all made by Brooks & Radford, viz.: Secretary bookcase, walnut and mahogany marble-top chamber furniture, walnut dining-room do., tapestry, Brussels, three-ply carpets and oil-cloths, &c., &c.

Catalogues of all the above at the salesroom on Wednesday afternoon.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF MARBLE STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 27 and 28, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious stores No. 561 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, a magnificent lot of marble statuary, just received from Italy, works of art, bronzes, marble vases, urns, very rich Bohemian ware, &c., being the largest and most valuable stock of goods ever offered at auction. About 60 pieces of marble statuary, among which are groups of Education, by Franchie Angel of Music, First Lesson, Pride and Modesty, by the celebrated Professor Falli, of Milan; Boy and Girl; Psyche; original Venus, after Canova; Hebe; Flora; the Four Seasons; Madonna, copy of Murillo; Fidelity; Innocence; Diana; Goddess of Music; Dancing Girl; Beggar Boy; Flute Player; Bust of Meditation, very fine; and about 12 pieces of garden statuary, representing various subjects, and a splendid assortment of alabaster statuettes under glass shades, by the best artists in Florence. Large assortment of agate and marble Bardiglio, yellow Sienna, Etruscan, Medici, Roman, Grecian, Borghesi vases, from 4 inches to 7 feet high, suitable for our finest dwellings, Gothic and Roman Tassas; card receivers of different sizes and patterns; lions of Canova, etc.

All of the above is just imported by Sig. G. B. Pandolfini.

Also, superb groups, bronzes and clocks, china dinner and tea sets, and a great many other useful and fancy articles. The above goods will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, April 26, as above. This is the only sale that will be made this year, as Sig. G. B. PANDOLFINI is about leaving for Europe. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly requested to examine this collection of goods, and attend the sale, as every article will positively be sold. Persons purchasing can have their goods packed at a trifling expense to go to any part of the world.

W. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 15 SPLENDID LOTS ON SIXTH-AVENUE, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, KNOWN AS PART OF THE "PALACE GARDEN."—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 28, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court and under the direction of the undersigned referee, the following beautiful building lots:

SIXTH-AV.—5 lots on the west side of 6th-av., including the southwest corner of 6th-av. and 15th st.

FIFTEENTH-ST.—6 lots on the south side of 15th-st., 50 feet west of 6th av., being immediately in the rear of the above.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—4 lots on the north side of 14th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av. and immediately in the rear of the last mentioned lots.

Terms at sale. For maps and further particulars, inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st., or of WETMORE & BOWNE, Counsellors at-Law, No. 61 Wall-st. S. P. NASH, Referee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, ON HALSEY, MACON, McDONOUGH, DECATUR, HANCOCK & BERGEN STS., BROOKLYN.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 28, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

ON HALSEY-ST.—4 Lots on north and south sides, west of Reid-av.

ON MACON-ST.—4 Lots on north and south side, west of Reid-av.

ON McDONOUGH-ST.—3 Lots on north and south side, west of Reid av.

ON DECATUR-ST.—2 Lots on north and south side.

ON HANCOCK-ST.—1 Lot on north side, adjoining.

ON BERGEN-ST.—3 Lots on south side, west of Smith-st. Maps, terms, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 61 Liberty st.

J. L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 27, at 10½ o'clock at No. 276 West 22d-st., rich Household Furniture, made by Roux of Broadway, and in prime condition, consisting of suites in brocatel and hair cloth; rosewood etagere, do. piano-forte by Bacon & Raven, fine oil paintings of merit, trusses, floor and stair carpets, bookcases, sofas, parlor and easy chairs, center and pier tables, mirrors, mantel ornaments, oak extension table, do. buffet, China, glass ware, &c. Bedroom Furniture—Rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, walnut do., mattresses, bedding, dressing bureaus and washstands, marble-tops, toilet sets, Brussels carpets, chairs and rockers.

Also, the furniture and utensils of the kitchen. Terms cash, current money.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the establishment of W. S. Tarbell, No. 395 Broadway,

LARGE SALE OF JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER WARE, &c.—Being the entire stock of the above, who is declining business, consisting of fine gold watches; jewelry of every description, some of which are superior movements and richly-cased silver ware in sets; bracelets, rings, brooches, diamonds, ruby and emerald jewelry in sets and single pieces; and the usual superior assortments of a first class jewelry store. Also, all the fixtures, consisting of glass cases, iron safe, completely fitted, regular clock, tools, benches, counters, scales, &c., all of which will be positively sold without reserve.

Catalogues will be ready day before sale.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE—REGULAR TRADE SALE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Spring Trade Sale will take place at 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, 28th, at the auction room, No. 73 William-st. Included in the above will be found a good assortment of shelf and heavy goods, being balance of the stock of a retailer, commenced on 21st inst. Also, 2 casks American bailed brass kettles, all sizes; 5 casks superior sad irons, 2 casks tinned saucepans and gluekettles; also, an invoice of American hardware—180 pairs carvers; also, an invoice of brushes, nails, awl hafts with tools, saws, iron and brass screws, plated table and tea-spoons and forks. For further particulars, see catalogues, ready early on the day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels tapestry carpets curtains, embroidered curtains rosewood parlor suites, covered with crimson brocatel, rosewood centre tables; a fine assortment of best plated ware, dish covers, &c., extension table, china and glass ware; bedrooms of mahogany, mattresses, matting, enameled cottage suits, chocolate ground ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, couch, mantel ornaments, kitchen ware and other furniture, which will be particularized in the catalogue.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, tables, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, elegant gas chandeliers, mahogany and rosewood dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c. Also, on account of N. H. Osgood, Esq., a bill of goods purchased by him at No. 130 East 27th st., viz., rosewood parlor suits, covered in plush, table, bedstead, mattress and paillasses, two mahogany bureaus, four sets curtains, with sundry other articles.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 71 Irving-place, genteel household furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas in hair cloth, do. chairs, do. arm chairs, rockers, pier glasses, curtains cornices, gas brackets, oak dining-room chairs, rosewood extension dining table, mahogany sideboards mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, crockery, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No. 132 4th-st., corner of Christopher. JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, part of the furniture as above, of a family removing from the City, embracing parlor, bedroom, basement and kitchen furniture, among which may be found mahogany sofa, ottoman chairs, do. pier tables, book racks, mahogany bedsteads, washstands, girandoles, mirrors, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, Brussels stair carpet and bands, oil-cloth, hatstands, &c. Also, the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, utensils, &c., &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE BALANCE of stock of house furnishing goods, at No 230 8th-av., corner of 22d-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday, April 27, at 10½ o'clock will close the sale. It will comprise all kinds of stoves, machinery, laths, iron and hollowware, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory, rain or shine. By order of SARAH GREGORY, Executrix. C. BLOODGOOD, Executor.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CHINA, GLASS AND FANCY GOODS STORE.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK. On WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No 636 Broadway, the entire stock and fixtures of the store, consisting of decorated china ware, Parian goods, and cut and pressed glass ware of all descriptions.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—CHARLES H. DELAVAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, the household furniture contained in the dwelling No. 35 Market-st., near Madison-st., consisting of carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, lace curtains, chairs, oil-paintings, &c., &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FORDHAM LOTS.—ATTENTION IS CALLED to the Executor's Sale of Fordham Lots, situated on Avenues A and B and Ryer-st., to be made at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday) April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER. Maps at No. 35 Wall st.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the furniture of a large house, elegant lot of carpets, bedding, &c.

THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, at No 446 Canal-st.—Billiard tables, fixtures, &c. Same day, at No. 592 Broadway, stock, fixtures, &c., of a saloon; lounges, &c.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBURTUS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 West Broadway, near Duane-st., the furniture of a large boarding house, consisting of bureaus, bedsteads and bedding, feather beds and mattresses, carpets, crockery, glass and kitchen utensils.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of Spring goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ON THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the genteel residence, No. 260 West 19th-st., near 9th-av., being the entire parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, AT NO. 166 Maiden-lane, at 10½ o'clock, standard and dwarf standard pear-trees, in bearing order; also cherry and apple trees; roses, evergreens, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, SUPERB PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR SUITES, &c. MADE BY ROTH & GOLDSCHMIDT, WITH VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART.

By W. B. WESTCOTT, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 163 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing the entire contents of the above five-story dwelling. Purchasers are assured that the sale will be positive and without reserve, the circumstances under which it is made making it imperative that the whole should be sold without reserve. Catalogues giving an accurate description of everything in the house will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather.

PARLOR FURNITURE CONSISTS OF three full suites of magnificent parlor furniture covered in rich brocade, with silk covers, with rich carved frames, carved centre, pier and sofa tables, solid rosewood Turkish reception chairs in tapestry and satin, elegant 7-octave rosewood piano forte, with pearl keys, French music cabinet, two splendid rosewood etageres with plate doors, superb pier and mantel mirrors, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, rich damask and lace curtains, corner stands with mirror backs, French escritoire, consoles in buhl work, with a large number of valuable paintings worthy of special attention.

ALSO, A VERY RARE AND COSTLY COLLECTION of bronze and marble statuary groups, rich Sevres and Dresden China vases, pearl and gold jewel cases, and other elegant parlor ornaments.

RICH CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing-bureaus, rich bedsteads, marble washstands, elegant rosewood wardrobe, with mirror front, twenty large hair mattresses, rich carpets, with chamber furniture of every description; sofa beds, lounges, clocks, &c. Also, a large and magnificent variety of dining room furniture, extension table, rich china, silver ware, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, heaters, large iron safe, &c. Commence at 10½ precisely, rain or shine.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 35 Nassau st.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the Excelsior Dining Saloon, No 69 Nassau-st., all the contents of said house, consisting in part of bars, bar fixtures, decanters, glassware, crockery, cutlery, tables, chairs, oil-cloth, ranges, ovens, lead pipe, steam tables, table linen, cooking utensils, marble flooring, &c., &c., &c. Restaurateurs, housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article will be positively sold. Catalogues ready morning of sale. By order of CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, Jr., Proprietor.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of handsome household furniture to be made at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 39 Lexington-av., near 24th-st. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office. Also, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 5 lots on 14th-st., south side, near Avenue C; maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. D. HOLBROOK WILL sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 166 Maiden-lane, standard roses, evergreen trees, flowering shrubs, tree peonies, altheas, verbenas, daisies, dahlias, &c., from Wm. Wilson, florist, 14th-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 25, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.

SURPLUS OVER $100,000.

Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., NO. 38 WALL-STREET, Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—STATE OF VERMONT, IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY.—*Lawrence Brainerd and George M. Dexter, Surviving Trustees, et als., vs. The Vermont Central Railroad Company, et als.*—Upon hearing in the above-entitled cause, upon bill, answer, traverse and testimony, it is *ordered* that said cause be referred to *Charles Russell*, of Burlington, as Special Master, and also to George S. Hale, of Boston, Massachusetts, as Special Commissioner, to act in that State, to ascertain and report, severally and respectively, as far as evidence shall be offered for that purpose, who may be at the time of the hearings before them, as hereinafter provided, the owners respectively of the first mortgage bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, the place of residence of such owners, and how much is due to each upon such bonds at the time of such hearings, or upon the interest thereon, and how much will grow due thereon, thereafter, and when; and report to this Court thereon, the names of said bondholders so presenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.

And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so-called, do severally present their said claims upon, and in respect thereto, before said Master or Commissioner for allowance and report, at the time and place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they will be subject to such further order as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to their said unpresented claims being barred, and otherwise.

And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, that said Master (Russell) will also ascertain and report how much the value of the property, covered by said mortgage has been enhanced, since it came into the hands of, and has been held by, the Trustees under said mortgage, by an appropriation of the earnings of said property, covered by said mortgage, for that purpose; and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees, and to what extent, and in what respect, and whether before or after the breach of the condition of said mortgage, by the non-payment of interest on said bonds so-called.

And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner respectively give notice of the time and place of said hearings before them, by causing notice thereof to be published once in each week for the space of ninety days before such time of hearing, in the following named newspapers to wit: The Burlington *Weekly Times*, the *Vermont Watchman and State Journal*, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the Boston *Daily Post*, printed at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the *New-York Daily Times*, printed in the City of New-York; and the *United States Gazette*, printed in the city of Philadelphia.

And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the coming in of said reports for further directions therein without prejudice to either party.

And it is ordered, also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may adduce such further evidence as may be material to the questions hereby referred.

Done in Court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1858.

MILO L. BENNETT, Chancellor.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT, Chittenden County, SS.,

IN CHANCERY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at the office of George F. Edmunds, in Burlington, in said County, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that said GEO. S. HALE will attend to the duties assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 20th day of May, the 30th day of May, and the 10th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before us respectively.

CHARLES RUSSELL, Special Master in Chancery.

GEO. S. HALE, Special Commissioner.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

Jan. 12. 2f-law3mW

THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CREDITORS of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Trustees named in the Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, duly held at their office No. 58 Wall-st. March 19, 1859, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has been subscribed by only a portion of the parties whose signatures thereto are essential, in order to carry into effect the primary and main purposes contemplated thereby; and

Whereas, It is important to determine at an early day whether such primary and main purposes of said Agreement can or cannot be consummated; therefore, it is

Resolved, By the Trustees, pursuant to the authority given by the Tenth Article of said Agreement, that from and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the right of any and of all parties to subscribe to said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, or any of its counterparts, shall cease and terminate, except upon and with the unanimous consent of said Trustees, as provided in the said Tenth Article thereof.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, on or after the first day of May next, determine whether or not said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has then been subscribed by the parties essential to give effect to, and to consummate its primary and main purposes as therein declared.

Resolved further, That the Trustees publish a notice of the above Preamble and Resolutions, in accordance with the Seventeenth Article of said Agreement.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, unitedly and earnestly, make all fair and honorable efforts to procure, before the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the signatures of parties necessary to consummate and carry into effect the primary and main purposes of said Agreement, believing, as they do, that the consummation of said purposes, as therein declared, is essential to secure and protect the interests of all the Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and to prevent a foreclosure of the mortgages on the corporate property and franchises of that Company.

For further and additional information, apply at the offices of the Company, at Cincinnati, and No. 58 Wall-st. New-York.—Dated, March 19, 1859. (Signed,)

mh20-2awtoW&S WM. H. ASPINWALL, Chair'n.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 19, 1857. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 54 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,

LEROY M. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,

JAS. L. LAMB.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

No. 4 Broad-st.

Offers at private sale the following Stocks and Bonds:

Obellina Bank Stock.	Atlantic Scrip of 1857.
City Bank of Racine, Wis. Stock.	Kerosene Gas Co. Stock.
Hanover Bank Stock.	American Express Stock.
Merchants' Exchange Bank Stock.	London, New-York & Newfoundland Teleg'h Stock.
Nassau Bank Stock.	Whitehall and Saratoga R. Stock.
North River Bank Stock.	Trevorton Coal & Railroad Co. Stock.
St. Nicholas Bank Stock.	Waterbury Quarrying and Mining Stock.
Bank of Sing Sing Stock.	Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Stock.
Butchers' & Drovers' Bank Stock.	Berlin City 8 per ct. Bonds.
Farmers' & Citizens' Bank of Long Island, stock.	Chi. St. P. & Fon du Lac R. R. land grant Bonds.
Adriatic Insurance Stock.	LaCrosse & Milw'kee Farm Mortgage Bonds.
Arctic Ins. Stock.	LaCrosse & Milwaukee 2d Mortgage Bonds.
Corn Exchange Ins. Stock.	LaCrosse & Milwaukee 3d Mortgage Bonds.
Empire City Ins. Stock.	N. York & N. Haven R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
East River Ins. Stock.	Second-av. R. 1st m. Bonds.
Grocers' Ins. Stock.	Terre Haute & Alton R. 10 per ct. Bonds.
Gallatin Ins Stock.	Scioto & Hocking Valley 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Great Western Ins. Stock.	Great W'tern Coal & Transportation Bonds.
Humboldt Ins. Stock.	U. S. Steam Sugar Refining Stock.
Home Ins. Stock.	
Lenox Ins. Stock.	
Long Island Ins. Stock.	
Mercantile Ins. Stock.	
North River Ins. Stock.	
Harmony Ins. Stock.	
Excelsior Ins. Stock.	
Firemens' Fund Ins. Stock.	
Manhattan Gas Scrip Stock.	
Atlantic Scrip of 1858.	

Also, many other Securities desirable for profitable and permanent investment.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

[illegible] LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,

GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,

IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,

HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN.

ALSO ON

ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,

CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,

&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

"UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK."

The Trustees of this corporation have organized by the election of the following officers:

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT....President.

GEORGE SEELEY, }

JOHN McLEAN, } ....Vice-Presidents.

JOHN J. SHAW............Secretary.

SOLOMON L. HULL.........Attorney and Counsel.

And as members of a Finance Committee, Messrs. Joseph U. Orvis, F. P. Gunther, Gardner S. Chapin, John Creighton, Sillick Nichols, George Seeley, Silas B. Dutcher, and Napoleon J. Haines.

This Savings Bank has leased the premises on the northeast corner of Canal and Varick sts., and will open for business about the middle of May next.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.

No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.

Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York.

H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 73 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—NEW-YORK, April 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Harlem Gas-Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner 1st-av. and 111th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, May 2 next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened at 2 P. M. and remain open until 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst. until after the election. By order of the Board.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.

WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.

ISAAC G. LEA, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—April 25, 1859.—The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on (and after Monday, May 2 next. The transfer book will be closed until that date. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

$1,500 WANTED.—THE ABOVE AMOUNT wanted for a second mortgage on first-class property up-town, worth more than twice the amount. Title perfect, the search having been brought down to within a few weeks, at which time the first mortgage was renewed. Address D. E. G., Box 123 *Times* Office.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—APRIL 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and one half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. By order of the Board, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d proximo.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

PARK BANK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election for nineteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st., on Monday, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, are requested to present their Interest Warrants due in New-York on the 1st day of May, 1859, to FRANK S. BOND, at No. 21 Nassau-st.

H. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

CINCINNATI, April 26, 1859.

INTEREST.—OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY—No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, April 27, 1859.—The Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of May next, will be paid at this office on and after Monday, 2d proximo. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

PEOPLES' WASHING AND BATHING ASSOCIATION.—The stockholders are notified that a meeting of importance will be held on THURSDAY next at 12 o'clock M., at No. 14 Vesey-st., up stairs. By order of the President.

RICHARD WARREN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds and bonds of 1857, will be paid at the Treasurer's office corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Monday, May 2.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGES on improved property in sums to suit applicants. Brokers need not apply. Address Box No. 1,986 Post-office.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 60 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth, elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock now in store.

His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods. The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else, after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive for the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LA FAVORITA.

Madame GAZZANIGA will appear for the first time this season in LA FAVORITA.

STEFANI. MORELLI.

WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 8 o'clock.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE OPERA, previous to the departure of the company for Philadelphia, when will be performed (for the first and only time this season)

LA FAVORITA.

Madame GAZZANIGA will sing her great role of Leonora. On the same occasion the popular tenor, Signor STEFANI, will make his first appearance in New-York in the role of Fernando. The celebrated baritone, Signor MORELLI, in his favorite part of the King.

The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at the stationery store of ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 16 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

On Thursday, April 28, at 1 o'clock.

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

Joint appearance of Mme. GAZZANIGA and Mlle. ALAIMO,

LA TRAVIATA

By Mme. GAZZANIGA.

An act of A FAVORITE OPERA, By Mlle. ALAIMO.

The sale of tickets commences this morning at the Academy, C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the stationery store of Root, Anthony & Co., No. 16 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

For the convenience of the ladies, tickets for the Matinee, ($1 each,) may be had at the following places:

Academy of Music,	C. Breusing's,
Root, Anthony & Co., 16 Nassau-st.,	Astor House,
St. Nicholas Hotel,	Everett House,
Union-place Hotel,	Prescott House,
Lafarge House,	Clarendon,
Hall & Son's, Broadway,	Nunns & Clark's,
Scharfenberg & Luis',	Christern's bookstore,
	Coutenhoven's, 836 Bread'y.

BROOKLYN.

Rose's bookstore, No. 14 Atlantic-st.; Frox's, 212 Fulton-st.

Tickets will likewise be for sale at the ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY, for which especial purpose FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES will be opened.

The doors will be opened at 12½; the Matinee will commence at 1 precisely. The entr'acte will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.

MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.

Mr. Strakosch begs leave to announce that he has engaged Mlle. PICCOLOMINI FOR TWELVE FAREWELL PERFORMANCES, previous to her DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

Six of these performances will take place in New-York, three in Boston and three in Philadelphia.

For particulars see future announcements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

SHAKESPEARE'S

SHAKESPEARE'S

SHAKESPEARE'S

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

WILL BE REPEATED

WILL BE REPEATED

WILL BE REPEATED

THIS AFTERNOON

THIS AFTERNOON

THIS AFTERNOON

AND

EVENING

EVENING

EVENING

AND

EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Dress Circle seats may be secured TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

Doors open at 7 o'clock—to commence at 7½ precisely.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

F. WIDDOWS et C. SAGE..........Directeurs

2EME SOIREE D'ABONNEMENT.

JEUDI, 28 Avril, 1859.

M. PAUL LABA, Mlle. EUGENIE SEN,

Mlle. LAURENCE CHEVALIER.

Premiere representation de

L'AMOUR QUE' QU' C'EST QU' CA?

Vaudeville en un acte de MM. Clairville et Lambert Thiboust.

Mlle. Eugenie Sen remplira le rôle du, Bleisnet Meunier

Premiere representation de

Mme. BERTRAND et Mlle. RATON,

Comedie vaudeville en un acte du Palais Royale.

Jouée par Mlles. Jane Montheaux, Pauline Dupont, et M. Bertrand.

2eme representation de

LE PIANO DE BERTHE.

M. Paul Laba remplira le rôle de..........Franz

Mlle. Laurence Chevalier celle de..........Berthe.

Pour plus de details voir les programmes.

Le bureau de location est ouvert tous les jours de 8 heures du matin, jusqu'a 5 heures du soir.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

(Late BURTON'S.)

Under the Lafarge House.

MANAGER..........Mr. F. B. CONWAY.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 7¾ o'clock, precisely.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

FOURTH WEEK of the eminent artiste, Miss DAVENPORT.

WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1859,

CAMILLE; Or, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

Camille Gautier..........Miss Davenport

Armand Duval..........Mr. F. B. Conway.

In consequence of the length of the Drama there will be no farce.

Box office open at 8 A. M. and during the day.

Orchestra seats	One Dollar
Balcony chairs	75 cents
Parquet, parquet circle and dresscircle	50 cents
Family circle	25 cents

Seats may be secured without extra charge.

Treasurer..........Mr. W. A. ARNOLD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

Received on its revival with acclamations exceeding even those attending its first production.

It will be repeated

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING.

Also—FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

THE WIFE,

frequently asked for at the Box-office, will be played for positively the last time on

THURSDAY.

BOX AND COX,

having elicited roars of laughter, will be given

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

MR. WALLACK'S

Performances for this season are rapidly drawing to a close.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MANAGER..........MR. E. EDDY.

THIS EVENING, April 27,

Shakespeare's Tragedy of

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

Cleopatra..........Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE.

Mark Antony..........Mr. E. EDDY.

Principal Danseuse..........DUCY BARRE.

TICKETS, 50 cents; Orchestra seats, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE,

Nos. 36 and 37 Bowery.

THURSDAY, April 28, at 8 o'clock.

BENEFIT OF MR. PICKANAESER.

Wagner's grand Opera of TANNHAEUSER,

(for the last time.) Conductor..........Carl Bergmann

Prices of admission.—Reserved seats, $1; Parquette, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Sale of seats commences at Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, this morning.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

Lessee...Thomas C. Steers | Stage Manager...G. L. Aiken

THIS EVENING, April 27,

To commence with the Drama of

O'NOLAN'S VOW; Or, THE CAPTIVE OF KILLEENIN.

To be followed by the petite comedy of

CROSSING THE LINE.

The whole to conclude with

RUGANTINO.

Doors open at 7; Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees..........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard

THIS EVENING, April 27,

The performances will commence with

GOTHAM.

After which, PONGO.

Concluding with OUR GAL.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.

ELEGANCE AND REFINEMENT.

SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

In Old Virginny style.

To conclude with the magnificent local scenic production of the

RETURN OF THE REGIMENT.

Introducing a grand Panorama of the

HUDSON RIVER.

With a view of the City, Castle Garden and Bay of New-York by Moonlight, with new appointments, &c.

CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6¾ o'clock, the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

NOTICE.—On SATURDAY NEXT, a GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

THE INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION.

No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.,

THE FINEST EXHIBITION

Of European Paintings ever opened in New-York.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Season Tickets, for two months, $1 each.

Open from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858-'59.—The Fifth Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, April 30, 1859, at Niblo's Garden. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mrs. INMAN, (soprano) and Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, (piano); conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and Mr. Walker, No 187 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets before the day of the concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be at $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. By order,

L. SPIER, Secretary.

GRAND HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL AND SOIREE DANSANTE.—A series of elegant entertainments, to be continued from May 9 until the 14th, will be given at the Palace Garden, (now greatly improved,) and in the new and spacious Hall on the west side of the grounds, in aid of a contemplated Horticultural School for Females. Oratory, Music, Flowers, and Birds will be brought into requisition to make this the most interesting, intellectual, and attractive festival ever given in New-York. Particulars in future advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THIS AFTERNOON

THIS AFTERNOON

THIS AFTERNOON

THIS AFTERNOON

THIS AFTERNOON

A

GRAND

GRAND

GRAND

SHAKESPEARIAN

SHAKESPEARIAN

SHAKESPEARIAN

SHAKESPEARIAN

SHAKESPEARIAN

MATINEE

MATINEE

MATINEE

A

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

For the accommodation of

LADIES

LADIES

and

CHILDREN,

CHILDREN,

CHILDREN,

Unaccompanied by gentlemen.

Box Book Now Open.

Doors open at 1 o'clock; to commence at 2 o'clock precisely.

Admission..........50 cents.

Children..........25 cents.

THE MATINEE

THE MATINEE

Will be repeated on

SATURDAY NEXT.

SATURDAY NEXT.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

HUZZA! HUZZA!! HUZZA!!!

VICTORY! VICTORY!

HUZZA!

THE ORIGINAL COMIC DRAMA!

OUR IRISH COUSIN!

OUR IRISH COUSIN!

OUR IRISH COUSIN!

OUR IRISH COUSIN!

OUR IRISH COUSIN!

OUR IRISH COUSIN!

OUR IRISH COUSIN!

OUR IRISH COUSIN!

OUR IRISH COUSIN!

OUR IRISH COUSIN!

OUR IRISH COUSIN!

OUR IRISH COUSIN!

OUR IRISH COUSIN!

OUR IRISH COUSIN!

OUR IRISH COUSIN!

OUR IRISH COUSIN!

And now in the

FIFTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK!

FIFTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK!

FIFTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK!

of its astonishingly

BRILLIANT AND BIZARRE PERFORMANCE.

BRILLIANT AND BIZARRE PERFORMANCE.

BRILLIANT AND BIZARRE PERFORMANCE.

meeting the utmost

ENTHUSIASM OF DELIGHT!

ENTHUSIASM OF DELIGHT!

ENTHUSIASM OF DELIGHT!

And surpassing all example in its

STERLING POPULARITY.

STERLING POPULARITY.

STERLING POPULARITY.

OUR IRISH COUSIN

OUR IRISH COUSIN

OUR IRISH COUSIN

Will be repeated

THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

and also

THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Cast with the entire strength of the

NEW AND TALENTED COMPANY.

The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., all here yet. Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquette seats 13 cents additional.

PROGRAMME

OF THE

HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL FESTIVAL,

TO BE GIVEN AT

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL,

14th-st., near 6th-av.

May 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 16.

The Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq., the Hon. G. A. GROW, of Pennsylvania; G. W. CURTIS, Esq., the Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, and other eminent orators have been invited to be present on the occasion, many of whom have generously consented to deliver addresses in aid of the Horticultural School.

The Festival will be given under the auspices of his Honor, Mayor Tiemann, Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Bellows, Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, Col. A. S. Vosburgh, B. Whitlock, Esq., Paul Spofford, Esq., the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Edwin Hoyt, Esq., C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., E. B. Wynkoop, Esq., I. V. Fowler, Esq., the Hon. Horace Greeley, Wm. H. Browne, Esq., Gen. George P. Morris, the Hon. J. T. Headley, Henry L. Pierson, Jr., J. Augustus Page, Esq., Dr. Silas Livesberry, Wm. B. Morris, Esq., President Long Island Railroad, Henry G. Stebbins, Esq., J. S. Giles, Esq., H. A. Burr, Esq., Thomas Tillotson, Esq., and many other distinguished gentlemen, whose names will appear.

FIRST NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT:

ADDRESS, GRAND CONCERT, FIREWORKS.

Horticultural Exhibition every day and night.

SECOND NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT:

ADDRESS AND PROMENADE CONCERT.

Exhibition of Paintings every day and evening.

THIRD NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT:

ADDRESS, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Exhibition of Canaries, Linnets, Nightingales, Thrushes, Troupials, Larks, Mocking Birds, &c., every day and evening.

FOURTH NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT:

ADDRESS, MUSIC, FIREWORKS.

FIFTH NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT:

ADDRESS, GRAND CONCERT, &c.

SIXTH NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT:

ADDRESS, PROMENADE CONCERT, &c.

MONDAY EVENING, May 16.

GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE, under the auspices of the 71st Regiment.

The day entertainments will be of a like character.

The whole to conclude with a GRAND GALA AUCTION of Paintings, Plants, Birds, &c.

Admission to each entertainment, 25 cents, or $1 for the series, (excepting that of the 16th inst.)

Tickets for the Soiree Dansante..........$2

(Admitting Gentleman and Lady.)

Ladies' extra tickets..........$1 each.

OFFICE HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL AND FESTIVAL,

No. 541 BROADWAY.

A CARD.

MLLE. PICCOLOMINI TO THE PUBLIC.

Before saying adieu to a public which has treated me with proverbial generosity, I beg permission to express in the best way offered me, the promptings of my heart.

I came to this country, so grand, so free and so charming in its youth and freshness, with high hopes, which have been more than realized.

An artist who is satisfied is a miracle. I am a miracle, then.

But perhaps the public, or a portion of it, has been disappointed. That is not my fault. Perhaps the announcements on one side were too rose-colored, while the denunciations on the other were too severe.

I never pretended to divine genius. I am simply an artist, who does the best she can in her humble way and is proud to stoop for the smallest flower that may be thrown at her feet.

There may be others who have the divine spark. Perhaps many others approximate it nearer than I.

I love my art, and devote my whole soul to it. I only ask the public to be fair: you have been more. You have been generous, and whatever success I may have hereafter, the reminiscences of my American tour will be among the sweetest of my life's souvenirs.

I would rather stay here than go to Europe. But since even a spoiled girl, and a prima donna as well—cannot always have her own way; so I must go on the first of June.

And, therefore, I have written this in advance of my farewell performances, to thank the public of the whole country (and of New-York especially) for the favor that has been lavished upon me.

More than all this, I shall endeavor in the *rôles* which I am to undertake for the first time here, to show that this previous favor has not been thrown away, but has encouraged me to new exertions.

And so I salute you all. I would be charmed to do it personally, but the country is so large, and the population so immense, that I really fear the time would not be sufficient. The public's devoted,

MARIA PICCOLOMINI.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-fourth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, consisting of upwards of eight hundred Original Works, by living artists, never before exhibited by the Academy, is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway.

Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary, N. A.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH WILL REPEAT his Concert and Blackwell's Island Lecture at Hope Chapel on MONDAY EVENING, May 2, with scenery, cells, quarries, convicts, &c., imparting a perfect delineation of prison life. The marches before the audience will be sublime and imposing. Every scene will be chaste and brilliant. Tickets, 25 cents.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO H. C. & C. E. DODSON, at the Bleecker Buildings, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 27, on which occasion G. C. DOBSON will play his celebrated Bone Solo; J. H. HAMMOND and G. C. DOBSON in a Duett; C. E. DOBSON in a Banjo Solo, together with the talented ROBERTS' MINSTRELS.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers,

O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 61 and 63 Ann-st.

And the patentee,

MICHAEL PHELAN,

Nos. 1[illegible] and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. GRANT'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

[Continued from First Page.]

Mr. Sickles stood up.

Clerk—How say you, gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?

Mr. Arnold—We have.

Clerk—How say you, do you find the prisoner at the bar, guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Arnold—Not Guilty!

As these words fell from the lips of the Foreman, there was one loud, wild, thrilling, tumultuous hurrah sent up by the spectators; cheer after cheer resounded in the Court-room, and it was taken up by the multitude on the outside and repeated. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and there was one general rush toward the dock.

In the midst of the uproar, the stentorian voice of Mr. Stanton was heard addressing the Court in these words: "I move that Mr. Sickles be discharged from custody."

Marshal Selden—Come to order, gentlemen; come to order. This is a place where there should be no noise.

No one paid any attention to the Marshal.

Mr. Stanton—(Boiling over with excitement)—"In the name of Mr. Sickles, and of his counsel, I desire to return thanks to the Jury."

Judge Crawford—(Who appeared to be the only person in Court not excited)—Mr. Stanton, wait till the verdict is recorded.

Mr. Stanton—Of course, your Honor, you must excuse excitement on this occasion.

Clerk to the Jury—Your record is, gentlemen, that you find Daniel E. Sickles "Not Guilty."

The Jury nodded affirmatively.

Clerk—And so say you all.

Another affirmative nod from the Jury.

Mr. Stanton—I now move that Mr. Sickles be discharged from custody.

Judge Crawford—The Court so orders.

Mr. Stanton, (turning around)—Now go it.

Judge—No noise. The prohibition was unheeded. Mr. Sickles, amid the renewed cheers of the audience was taken out of the dock by Capt. Wiley and Mr. Brega, the former, who is one of Mr. Sickles' most devoted friends, kissed him at the moment of his deliverance, and held fast by him as they tried to make their way to the door. It was slow work, for congratulations, earnest, loud and frankly expressed, saluted Mr. Sickles at all points. Though strong emotion was exhibited in the swollen veins of his temples, his eye was calm and steady, and the effort which he manifestly made to retain calmness and composure was successful. His expression betrayed no feeling of joy, but was rather that of a man who felt conscious that he had run no risk, and that the trial through which he had passed could have had no other result.

It was some minutes before Mr. Sickles could reach the Jury-box, which lay on his road to the door. The Jury evinced a desire to congratulate him, and he stepped over the forms to meet their salutations, which were heartily tendered.

The counsel for the defence also exchanged compliments and congratulations with the jurors.

Finally, by dint of much crushing and great exertion, a passage to the door was effected, and as soon as Mr. Sickles was recognized from the outside, the cheers were again taken up.

Mr. Shaw of the *Herald* had rushed down to the National Hotel as soon as the jury returned, and jumping on the driver's box, drove up a hack to the Court House. All the hackmen on the stand and at Brown's Hotel, followed his example, and there was nearly a score of carriages at the City Hall as Mr. Sickles came out.

The news ran like wildfire through the city, and from all sides crowds were hurrying to the City Hall. The excitement was as intense as it was instantaneous.

As Mr. Sickles stepped down the stone stairs of the City Hall, surrounded and supported by his immediate personal friends, he was enthusiastically cheered, and loud calls were made upon him for a speech.

With considerable exertion, for he was fast becoming faint, he was got into one of the numerous carriages in waiting. In the same carriage were Messrs. Graham, Wiley and Brown, of New-York. A movement was made by the crowd to take the horses out of the carriage and to draw it themselves, but the movement was detected in time and prevented. Finally, the carriage drove away, followed by many others and by an immense crowd.

Mr. Sickles was taken to the house of Mr. McBlair, next door to his former residence.

Messrs. Brady, Stuart and Savage were in the carriage that followed immediately after; in another, were Lieut. Mowry and Messrs. Stanton, Chilton and Magruder; in another, were Mr. Sickles' father, Dr. Morehead and Messrs. Wikoff and Brega, and following these were some dozen other carriages.

As the cavalcade drove along at railroad speed through the streets it was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers. Thousands of people were gathered in front of Mr. McBlair's house, and continued to come and go throughout the evening.

It is said that Mr. Sickles will remain at Washington for a week.

The counsel of Mr. Sickles, to-night, were complimented by a serenade, and a large crowd gathered in front of the National Hotel, where Messrs. Brady, Stanton, Magruder and Chilton briefly returned thanks.

The last-named gentleman requested the assemblage to forego their intention to serenade Mr. Sickles. He added that it was only necessary to say that Mr. Sickles wished to retire to rest undisturbed, and that he was sure this appeal would be respected.

Messrs. Graham and Thomas Francis Meagher were loudly called for, but were not present.

The crowd then proceeded to serenade the Rev. Dr. Haley and the jurors.

Nine or ten of the jurors came to Mr. Brady's parlor at the National after all was over, and there in the freedom of unrestrained conversation expressed their real sentiments. One of them, Mr. McDermott, said: "I want you, Sir, to tell the people of New-York that the citizens of Washington are not behind those of any other part of the country in devotion to the family altar," and yet this juror was spoken of all through the trial as one who would probably dissent from the rest.

Another of the jurors, a young man named Knight, brought with him his fiddle, with which he had been in the habit of solacing himself and fellows during the long evenings of their seclusion, and played several airs. He, too, had been regarded with suspicion, because of certain Know-Nothing antecedents. But, says Mr. Brady, if we had known that he played the fiddle, we might have made our minds easy, for no fiddler was ever known to find a conviction of murder.

The foreman, Mr. Arnold, said his only fear had been that health might not last him throughout the trial, and that he hoped that his latest posterity would honor his memory from his having served on this jury. In fact the sentiments of the jury individually expressed in this unrestrained conversation were but a familiar and homely illustration of the opinion contained in their formal verdict of "Not Guilty."

It is said that when the jury retired one of them withdrew into a corner and on his knees invoked Divine guidance—got up—entered into conversation—again retired to the corner—and finally rose with his mind fully made up in favor of acquittal.

Mr. Arnold, the foreman, after an affectionate greeting with Mr. Stanton, expressed his gratification that he had lived to render such a verdict. The same juror, in congratulating Mr. Sickles, said that he hoped and believed the great God would acquit, as the jury had done.

Mr. Hopkins, another of the jury, and the wag and mimic among them, expressing himself in regard to the justification of Mr. Sickles, said he would not for himself have been satisfied with a Derringer or revolver, but would have brought a howitzer to bear on the seducer.

The emotions of the counsel when the jury returned their verdict were manifested in various ways. Mr. Brady, in spite of all his experience as a criminal lawyer, became pale, nervous and agitated; Mr. Stanton, unable to repress the emotions of his big heart, is described as having almost rivaled David when he danced before the ark of the tabernacle; the usual stability of Mr. Phillips gave way, and covering his face with his hands he wept like a child. Messrs. Magruder, Ratcliffe and Chilton pressed forward and greeted their liberated client; Mr. Meagher in the exuberance of his heart, clapped people on the back, and asked if it was not "glorious;" Mr. Graham was passive and undemonstrative, but was one of the first to welcome back his client to freedom; the District-Attorney said, "He thought it would be so," and his associate, Mr. Carlisle, avoided the scene. As to the jailer, he wept deeply, and could not understand Mr. Meagher when he condoled with him on losing his tenant.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, April 27.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 770, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1630, 1632, 1634. *Part III.*—Adjourned.

Superior Court—Same as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Sutherland.

SUIT RELATIVE TO "LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE."

William H. Roberts vs. Wm. S. Whitney et al.—This is a suit involving the ownership of Laura Keene's Theatre.

It appears that John M. Trimble, the architect, obtained, originally, a twenty-years' lease of the ground on which the theatre is built, at a ground-rent of $6,000 per annum. Finding, however, that he should not be able pecuniarily to erect the theatre as he intended, he assigned the lease to Messrs. W. S. Whitney and W. P. Earle.

Still later, Mr. Trimble failed, and made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors to the present plaintiff.

Meanwhile Laura Keene's Theatre had been built at an expense of about $55,000. It was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Trimble; but all the money appears to have been furnished by Messrs. Whitney & Earle. On the completion of the theatre the premises were rented at $21,000.

It is now claimed that Mr. Trimble only intended to *pledge* his ground-lease as security for the moneys to be advanced by Whitney & Earle, and did not mean to assign it absolutely. He alleges that his eyesight was so weak that, at the time of executing the assignment, he could not read it, and that it was not read to him, but he signed it, understanding it to be only an assignment of the lease as collateral security. Immediately on becoming aware that the instrument which he had signed was in form an absolute transfer, he claimed it again, offering to pay for improvements. The plaintiff, as his assignee, offered $30,000 for the improvements, which the defendants refused. The money was offered in certificates of deposit and bank bills. Defendants object that this was not a legal tender. They also allege that Trimble perfectly understood that he transferred the lease absolutely to them, and intended to do so; also, that he never paid anything towards building the theatre, and only acted as architect and superintendent.

The case is still on.

P. Y. Cutler and L. S. Chatfield for plaintiff; Mr. Van Vorst for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

COCOAINE VS. COCOINE.

Joseph Burnett et al. vs. Edward Phalon et al.—The facts in this case were stated in the Times of Friday, April 22. To-day the counsel for Messrs. Phalon & Son submitted points on their behalf to the Court. He contended that there could be no property in a mere descriptive name of an article, as in a trademark, but such name when invented and applied became a part of common language, subject to use by everybody.

He also urged that the evidence showed Burnett's Cocoaine to be a fraud upon the public in respect of its ingredients, and that on that ground the Court should refuse the plaintiffs the relief sought.

John Sherwood for the plaintiffs; S. S. Garvin and E. W. Dodge for defendants.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT FOR ODD FELLOWS!

* * * * * * *

ODD FELLOWS DECLINING!

* * * * * * *

The oddest of all odd fellows are those who go themselves, or allow members of their families to go upon the water without protection from drowning. Since the Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company opened their handsome show-rooms and retail department, at No. 256 Broadway, these odd fellows have been steadily decreasing in number. The advantages and sure life-saving qualities of the beautiful Delano garments, have found favor everywhere and with everybody. Don't forget to look at the new Bathing Dresses.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. H. James discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on receipt of their name, with stamp for return postage. Address O. P. Brown, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

Beautiful.—Knox's Spring Hats are selling as rapidly as Bonner's *Ledger*. His stock is a superb one, and comprises all sizes, styles, varieties and prices. Persons calling at the store, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, cannot fail to be pleased. No matter how well a man may be dressed in other respects, he is not considered fashionably "put up" unless his "tile" is of the latest style, new and unexceptionable. Bear this in mind, and purchase your "Spring Style" of Knox, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Asthma and quinsy, frightful diseases! exclaims the reader. We admit they were frightful thirty years ago; but Holloway's Ointment has disarmed them of their danger; by its use they can now be quickly and permanently cured; it never fails. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New York.

[Advertisement.]

American Medical Association, to meet at Louisville, Ky., 3d May Next.—Arrangements have been made by Doctor Van Pelt, on behalf of the Delegates, whereby they can procure tickets at the Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., by presenting certificates of membership.

[Advertisement.]

Laugh While You May.—Nothing like laughter for health and entertainment! If you doubt, just witness "Our Irish Cousin" this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited. Warner, Peck & Co.

[Advertisement.]

OLD HOLLAND GIN.

500 cases of old Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, manufactured with an extra quantity of Juniper, expressly for medical use. For sale by Udolpho Wolfe, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

Gurney's new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Europa	April 27	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton	April 30	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Manchester	April 30	New-York	Cork.
Saxonia	May 2	New-York	Southa'n.
Arabia	May 4	Boston	Liverpool
Jura	May 5	New-York	Liverpool
Prince Albert	May 5	New-York	Galway.
Ariel	May 7	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Wash'gton	May 7	New-York	Cork.
Africa	May 11	New-York	Liverpool
North Briton	May 14	Quebec	Liverpool
Glasgow	May 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Bremen	May 14	New-York	Southa'n.
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Manchester	April 6	Cork	New-York
Africa	April 16	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	April 16	Bremen	New-York
Bavaria	April 18	Southampt'n	New-York
North Briton	April 20	Liverpool	Quebec.
Niagara	April 23	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	April 27	Liverpool	New-York
Anglo Saxon	April 27	Liverpool	Quebec.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Coatzacoalcos	April 27	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
Moses Taylor	May 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	May 10	New-York	Aspinwall
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	May 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz
FOR HAVANA.			
Quaker City	April 27	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	May 5	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—George W. Beach and lady, G. W. Houghton and lady, the Hon. F. H. Gordon, Chas. Clark, Wm. Correy, Mlle. Louise H. Wood, Thos. Seabern, J. R. Chapin, C. Connery, T. H. Hemphill, Chas. Spencer, H. L. Carpenter, Ezra Barker, Geo. Carlisle, E. Jacobs, Lawrence Munson, John Sharpe, B. Banks, D. C. Carson, and 20 in the steerage.

In bark Itasca, from Sagua—Ezra Hinckley, Mrs. Sarah Dunbar.

In bark Huntingdon, from Cardenas—Thos. Conner, Jr., G. D. Wiegand.

In brig South, from Galveston—Capt. Davis, of the steamboat Union.

In brig Tangent, from Cardenas—Mr. Henry Jones.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 3 | Sun sets.... 6 51 | Moon r. A. M. 2 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 31 | Gov. Island. 4 20 | Hell Gate.... 5 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Europa, Leitch, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Switzerland, Trask, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Bark Eagle, Baker, Curacoa, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Laura, Wilmsen, Bremen, H. Koope; Jos. Hale, Stevens, Callao, A. Ladd & Co.

Brigs Highland Mary, Davidson, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf; H. M. Hine, (Br.,) Dart, Halifax, C. A. De Wolf; A. Peters, McFarland, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters; Keoka, Treat, Union Island, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Kentucky, Carver, Buenos Ayres, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Coast Pilot, Hotchkiss, Parnambuco, G. S. Celt; Stranger, Bibble, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Tiger, Clark, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mary Anna, Gibbs, Alexandria, Baker & Dayton; Marine, Merrihew, Wilmington, ——; Ann D., Newton, Alexandria; C. T. Strong, Liscum, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 61 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Monday, 5¾ A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Columbia; 8¾ A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Florida; 1:30 P. M., exchanged signals with steamer Thos. Swann.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Glance, Coombs, Havana 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to Trask & Dearborn.

Ship John Bertram, (Ham.,) Knudson, from the Elbe March 26, with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck. March 29, off the Orkneys, caught a gale from N. N. E., lost jib and carried away mizzen topsail yard. Had nothing but northerly and westerly gales up to the Banks, in lat. 46 29, lon. 47 01. 22d inst., lat. 40 20, lon. 66 46, took a pilot from No. 2, Ezra Nye.

Bark Ocean's Favorite, Camm, Montevideo Feb. 24, with hides, &c., to H. D. Brookman. April 11, lat. 26 18, lon. 62 05, passed a ship stg. N. W., showing a white flag, with large D. in it. April 20, lat. 36, lon. 72 00, passed a ship stg. to the eastward, supposed the Charles Davenport. Has had gales from N. N. W. to N. W. the last 5 days.

Bark Henry Warren, (of Bath,) Chase, Cienfuegos 10th inst., with sugar to master. Saw passing in, brigs Dunkirk and Naiad, and schr. Sally Burn. April 20, lat. 36, lon. 73 30, signalized ship Golden Eagle, of Kennebunk, and ship Aymilla, of Bath, stg. N.

Bark E. H. Gamble, Powell, St. Mark's 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co. On the 22d and 23d inst. experienced a strong gale from westward.

Bark Charlotte, (Swed.,) Schnibbe, Santa Cruz 17 ds., with sugar to Phillips & Co.

Bark Maraval, Grifing, Ponce, P. R., April 14, with molasses to T. T. Dwight.

Bark War Hawk, (Br.,) Harris, Bahia 38 ds., with sugar to Leaycraft & Co. 30 miles S. E. of Bahia, saw ship "Tinron," of Sag Harbor, with 2,500 bbls. oil, bd. home, all well.

Bark Huntingdon, (of Baltimore,) Baldwin, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Stevenson, King & Co. Experienced heavy gales on 22 and 24th, from S. W. to N. W.

Bark Itasca, (of Boston,) Brown, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Crosby & Crocker. Has had heavy weather.

Bark La Pairouse, (Fr.,) Bernard, Cette 49 ds., with wine, &c., to order.

Bark John Denham, Gray, New-Orleans and the Bar 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Barkantine Old Dominion, Johnson, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Robert & Williams.

Brig South, Williams, Galveston April 3, with cotton to D. C. Murray.

Brig Tangent, (of Boothbay,) Reed, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig G. T. Ward, Briggs, St. Marks 15 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes.

Brig Penguin, (Br.,) Ingham, Bermuda 15th inst., with potatoes, hides, &c., to Middleton & Co.

Brig Acadian, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Altavela, Gilkey, Ponce April 13, with sugar, &c., to Sturges & Co. When in lat. 36, lon. 74, had a heavy gale from S. S. W.; lost stern boat and forward house, washing everything movable off deck.

Brig St. Mary, Johnson, Crop Island, W. I., 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Vatable & Raymond. Feb. 26, on the outward passage, Herman Myer, a seaman of Bremen, was lost in a gale.

Brig West, Studley, Galveston 17 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Brig Chiara, (Naples,) Russo, Castle la Mar 62 ds., with fruit to order.

Schr. Surprise, Cole, Halifax, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster and oats to Jas. Hunter & Co. 23d inst., took a gale from S. E. to W., off Fire Island—lost jib boom and foretopmast head and everything attached; received damage in sails, rigging, &c.

Schr. Minnehaha, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Young, Ciudad, Boliver, 20 ds., with hides, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co. On the 22d inst., in a gale of wind, lost flying jibboom, yawl, and received other damage. In lat. 25, lon. 21, passed ship Young Eagle, from Boston for New-Orleans.

Schr. Haxall, Winter, Richmond 5 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. M. Monson, (of Brookhaven,) Brewster, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. No date, in a whirlwind, carried away head of foremast and maintopmast.

Schr. Echo, (Br., of Guysboro, N. S.,) Sullivan, Salt Key April 14, with salt to McCall & Frith. The bark Jas. Smith, for Boston, sld. in co.

Schr. William Hill, Dew, Sullivan, Me., 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Witch of the Wave, Taylor, Aguadilla, P., 12 ds., with fruit to T. Gilmartin. Schr. Amelia, of and from Newburyport, arr. 23d., and sailed same day for Mayaguez.

Schr. Hiawatha, Disney, Philadelphia, with coal, for Newburyport.

Schr. S. Waterman, Bowman, Philadelphia for New-Bedford.

Schr. James Nixon, (of Warren,) Usher, Kingston, Jam., 10 inst., with fruit to master. Has had heavy weather, lost foresail, &c.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, (3-masted,) Wood, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. M. Wrightington, Wrightington, Philadelphia, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr. H. & T. Hurtley, Cranmer, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. J. Waterbury, Jones, Philadelphia, with coal, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Ada Green, Halifax, N. S., 21 ds., with oats to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Smith, Philadelphia, with coal, for Taunton.

Schr. Mary Brush, Halleck, Elizabethport, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. B. Dickerson, Weeks, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Boston.

Schr. Roscius, Pinkham, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. L. Sturtevant, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Corson, Arroyo, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Endicott, Philadelphia for East Greenwich.

Schr. L. W. Endicott, Leeds, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. Anthem, Britton, Matagorda 17 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. H. W. Morse, Phillips, Baltimore for Hartford.
Schr. F. Edwards, Babcock, Georgetown, D. C., coal.
Schr. G. B. Youmans, Williams, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Grayhound, Somers, Virginia, with oysters.
Schr. Alex. Law, Wood, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Isle of Pines, French, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Manfred, Holt, Virginia, with corn.
Schr. Moderator, Seltz, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. J. T. Brady, Hall, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. John Collins, Tredmore, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. C. Day, Murray, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Northern Light, Lake, Wilmington, N. C.
Schr. J. W. Whistler, Jr., Parker, Virginia, wood.
Schr. J. P. Burroughs, Merlin, Virginia, with corn.
Schr. Lucien, Sebaston, Beaufort, N. C., 12 ds.
Schr. Hateman, Mott, Washington, N. C., 4 ds.
Schr. Brothers, Davy, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., coal.
Schr. [illegible], French, Philadelphia for Fairfield.
Schr. [illegible], for Boston.
Schr. W. H. Rutan, Howes, Alexandria, for Boston.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Bodine, Virginia, with oysters.
Schr. Britton Cook, Cook, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. F. F. Randolph, Haleton, Philadelphia, coal.
Schr. E. Ross, ——, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Roanoke, Jones, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.
Schr. Caroline D., Murray, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.
Schr. Virginia, Paul, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.
Schr. Maria Fleming, Daw, Wilmington, Del.
Schr. C. R. Bayley, Bayley, Phila., for Haverstraw.
Schr. Nile, Chambers, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. S. Ponder, Smith, Boston 3 ds., ballast to master.
Schr. M. L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Ct., 2 ds., stone.
Schr. E. J. G. Scott, Birdsall, Georgetown, D. C., coal.
Schr. David A. Foster, Chadwick, Virginia.
Schr. Ringgold, De Groot, Baltimore 3 ds., with corn.
Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Jonas Sparks, Rodgers, Georgetown, D. C.
Sloop John Post, Rogers, Virginia, oysters.
Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., with rain.

By Telegraph.

SQUAN, N. J., April 26, sunset—No vessels in sight. Wind light. Weather hazy off shore.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., April 26, sunset—One ship and one bark on the bar, bound out; two ships, two brigs and one bark at the S. W. Spit, bd. out. Wind W. S. W., light; weather cloudy. No inward-bound vessels in sight.

BOSTON, April 26—Arr. barks Elmwood, Deshon, Valparaiso; Moneynick, Smith, Charleston; schr. Julia Maine, Wilson, Cienfuegos; ship Richmond, Gookin, Savannah. Below—Bark Thos. W. House, Galveston.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25—Arr. ships Harriet, from New-York; Hannah Crooker, from Bordeaux.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Colin Macrea, Farrell, from Philadelphia, for Cienfuegos, with a cargo of shook and furniture, was wrecked on the N. E. Shoal of Grand Turk, on Sunday, 10th inst. Her materials and part of cargo were saved, brought into port and sold. The brig Helen Jane, from New-York, passed through the passage for Truxillo 6th.

Spoken, &c.

Arnold—whale-ship, of and for New-Bedford, with 1,200 bbls. oil, April 25, lat. 40 20, lon. 71 20—by pilot-boat Ezra Nye.

F. King—schr., was seen, strg. S., April 24, lat. 36 44, lon. 79 48.

Gov. Langdon—ship, of Portsmouth, from Mobile for Liverpool, 13 ds. out, April 20, lat. 28 36, lon. 79 45.

Emma Cushing—bark, bd. N., was passed, April 21, lat. 32 05, lon. 78 38.

E. Churchill—bark, of Searsport, was passed, April 22, lat. 33 17, lon. 76 50.

Pei-ho—steamship, hence for Cowes, was signalized, April 25, lat. 40 29, lon. 71 20—by pilot-boat Ezra Nye.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER CIRCASSIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Feb. 19, Union, at Shanghae; April 12, Ashburton, at Deal; 14th, Jane Patten, in the Clyde; 15th, Chancellor, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—April 14, Lancaster, and Marion, at Liverpool; 16th, Henry, at do.; 16th, Lady Sale, at do.; 18th, Delft Haven, do.

Arrived from Mobile—April 15, Dunkotah and Osprey, at Liverpool; 16th, Shackamaxon, at do.; Arbroath, at do.; 18th, David, at do.

Arrived from Charleston—April 16, Noemie, at Liverpool, leaking and lost sails, &c.

Arrived from Savannah—April 13, Admiral, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Havana—April 13, Haidee, at Bristol; N. Biddle, at Liverpool; 13th, Louisiana, at do.

Sailed for New-York—Feb. 18, Daylight, from Hong Kong; March 1, Manila, from Singapore; April 13, Sardinia and Star of the Union, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—March 10, Andes, from Colombo.

Memoranda.—The Stilla, ashore on Sands Island, will become a total wreck.

The Susan Gowers, from Liverpool for Baltimore, put into Plymouth on the 18th leaky, and was discharging.

The Kitty Cloyd, from Liverpool for New-York, put back 16th inst., leaky.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Feb. 24, ship John B. Richardson, for New-Orleans about 23d, in ballast. Barks C. B. Truitt, Scull, for Rio in 12 ds.; Susan Clark, Elliot, for Buenos Ayres 23d; Star King, Smith, for do. 21st; Adriatic, Durham, for Cork in 12 ds.; Nelson Place, Robbins, for Boston, disg.—would take in sperm oil. Brigs Globe, Seaburn, from Georgetown, disg.; J. M. E. Jones, Calfield, for Salem, do.; Mankin, Mosely, from Boston, for Mauritius, to sail in 8 ds.

At Ponce, P. R., April 14, bark D. Webster, Mack, for New-Haven, arr. 12th; brigs Robert Morne, Bonner, for do. do.; H. Means, ——, do. do.; Nathan, Spencer, do. in 4 ds.; Empire, Crowell, for New-York in 4 ds.; C. Hopkins, Hopkins, do. do.; Marshal Dutch, Gilkey, from Georgetown, dischg.; schrs. Gun Rock, Mitchell, hence, do.; Mary Alice, Welsh, do. do.

At Valparaiso, March 15, ships Alexandria, Oracle, M. Angelo, Jas. Littlefield, Wild Pigeon, and Carrington; barks Lexington, Maria, (whaler,) M. L. Frank, and Scotland; brig Thompson Jones, arr. April, 1858. The steamship Washington has not arr.

At Baracoa, April 17, schr. Village Gem, for New-York in 15 ds.

At Bahia, March 19, Br. brig Rosalie, for New-York, ldg., to sail in 2 ds.

At Guidad, Boliver, April 6, brig William Wilson, to sail May 1; also a Dutch brig.

At Kingston, Jam., April 10, schr. Charlotte Minerva, for New-York.

At Sagua, April 16, barks T. Crocker, for New-York in 8 ds.; P. Pendleton, for do. in 5 ds.

At Salt Key, April 14, ship Sarah, for Boston, ldg.

BOARDING—A YOUNG LADY CAN BE ACcommodated with board in a small family on Brooklyn Heights. One of musical talents preferred. Address CARTER, Box No. 139 Times Office.

DOWN-TOWN BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE family, not a boarding house. A large room suitable for two friends is now vacant. Terms very moderate. Call at No. 243 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE CARRIAGE-HORSES, well matched. Inquire at the stable, No. 5 East 28th-st.

$4 FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.; also, now ready the $3 50 and $3 50 Congress shoes and gaiters at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.

GAS PIPE SALE.—CLOSING-OUT STOCK.—A large assortment cheap for cash. JOHN H. LEDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

LECTURES.

MR. LORD'S HISTORICAL LECTURES.

At the close of these lectures on Monday evening, the Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles offered the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard it a peculiar privilege to have listened to the admirable historical lectures of the Rev. Mr. Lord; presenting faithful and glowing pictures, in language at once vigorous and original, eloquent and descriptive of the men, the morals, the arts, and the governments of other ages.

Resolved, That this American community of ours, in its comparative isolation from the older world, and its historical traditions, has reached a point in its onward march, where it particularly needs the instruction and guidance derived from historical knowledge, and a comparison of our present civilization with that of other countries and epochs; so that the attentive study of their history has now become a matter of general public necessity.

Resolved, That we know no way in which that study can be made more generally attractive and instructive than public lectures like those which have just closed; so *replete with accurate knowledge, artistic feeling, lofty principles*, and sound christian morality.

Resolved, That we respectfully invite Mr. Lord to extend his course to such length as he may find convenient.

The resolutions were seconded in a glowing speech by Dr. Asa D. Smith, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. Lord announced a second series of lectures, to commence to-morrow evening.

SECOND SERIES.—THE REV. MR. LORD, IN compliance with the resolutions adopted at the close of his last Lecture, will give a series of six additional Lectures on the *Great Representatives of Civilization*, at Clinton Hall, commencing THURSDAY EVENING, April 28. To be continued every MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS till closed. Subjects—*Hildebrand, and the Papacy; Dante, and Poetry; Luther, and the Reformation; Cranmer, and the English Reformation; Pascal, and the Jansenists; William III., and the Balance of Power*. Tickets for the Course, $1. Single tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the Music and Book Stores, and at the hall. Only 600 Course tickets will be sold. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE Putnam Chapter No. 8 O. U. A., by the Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, March 9, will be repeated at the Willett-st. M. E. Church, near Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 27, at 7½ o'clock. Unavoidable circumstances having caused the meeting to be changed from Friday, the 29th inst., the same tickets will admit. Tickets may be obtained of the Sexton of the Church, Dr. A. Starr, No. 433 Grand-st., E. K. Earle, No. 54 Stanton-st., and E. Buckin, No. 60 Columbia-st.

LECTURE.—"THE DIGNITY OF LABOR, AND ITS ADVANTAGES."—At the request of the Lebanon Hall Library and Reading-room Association, James B. Dunn will deliver a Lecture on the above subject, at Lebanon Hall, No. 593 Hudson-st., and 779 Greenwich-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 27, at 8 o'clock. Admission free. A collection to be taken for the benefit of the Library.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. And in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. Hough, Auctioneer—Office, No. 220 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GENUINE SALE TOMORROW, (Thursday,) April 28, at the private residence No. 53 West 11th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., all the contents of the house, and without reserve, elegantly furnished with rosewood and imported furniture, in great variety and in very fair order; pier and mantel glasses, bedroom furniture, wardrobes, &c.; also, a very fine assortment of kitchen utensils and furniture, with which the sale will commence. D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 220 Broadway, will sell, as above April 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. Catalogues to be obtained at the house only, on the morning of sale.

T. Gouldsmith, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF COSTLY AND elegant household furniture at public auction THIS DAY (Wednesday) April 27, commencing at 10½ o'clock, by T. GOULDSMITH, auctioneer, office No. 289 Broadway, at the private residence on West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Consisting of drawing-room suites, rosewood piano, velvet carpets, escritoires, book-case, pier mirrors, mantel mirrors, bisque figures, china vases, oil paintings. Dining-room furniture of every kind. Chambers—rosewood, mahogany, and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, beds, blankets, quilts, sheets, carpeting, pictures, chairs, sofas, rugs, mirrors, toilet sets, feather pillows, &c., &c.

Peed & Cole, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE—By PEED & COLE, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 Beekman-st., comprising one suite of solid rosewood parlor furniture, carved in satin damask; 3 very rich suites of enameled chamber furniture, marble tops; oval pier glasses and gilt consols, mahogany sofa chairs, bedsteads and bureaus, spring beds, hair mattresses, damask curtains, gas chandeliers, china dinner and tea set, tapestry and three-ply carpets, 1 Headenberg heater, complete; kitchen furniture, &c.; being the entire furniture of a first-class house, made to order by Magraw & Allendorf and J. W. Fisher. Also, 1 three-seat sleigh, cost $250.

T. Gouldsmith, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, all the beautiful furniture in the residence, No. 86 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of a fine piano-forte, splendid suites, carpets, ottomans, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, with a general assortment of all kinds of household furniture and bedding, consisting of 500 suits.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE double house, with 5 or more lots, stable, cow-house, fruit and vegetables; gas in all parts of house and stable; very healthy and desirable. Inquire on premises, Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hunter-st. CHAS. PARKER.

TO LET—A VERY NICE AND PLEASANTLY located brick house, brown-stone trimmings, containing 10 rooms and sub cellar, on 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; it has gas, hot and cold water, range and bath; rent $350. Also, another house of the same description, without a bath, will be rented very low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN TURNER, at the paint store, 33th-st. and 3d-av. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A HALL, 33x51 FEET, ON THE SECOND floor of Nos. 341 and 343 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts; will be let for musical rehearsals or other evening use, or for the services of some small society on the Sabbath; terms moderate for anything permanent. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. PELTON.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND THREE ACRES OF land in the township of Ocean, Monmouth County, N. J., containing stable, carriage-house, &c. It is beautifully located for a summer residence. Rent $250. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 130 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET IN THE SEVENTH WARD—NO. 27 Montgomery-st., a fine 3-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, bath, gas, &c. Rent $500 to a good tenant. Apply at No. 43 Maiden-lane, of PETER TIERS.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—LOFTS IN BRICK BUILDING NO. 41 Wooster-st., 25 by 65 feet, well lighted and good hoistway. Rent $175.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL OR STATE LANDS WANTED.—A first-class brown-stone house in 30th-st., valued at $22,000, mortgaged for $12,000, will be exchanged for Wisconsin School or State Lands and $3,000 cash. Address, stating location, &c., of lands, EXCHANGE, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The house contains eleven rooms, and is one of the most desirable locations in the place for a Summer residence. Inquire of D. B. LOGAN, No. 17 Platt-st., New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL GUANO.—THIS Guano has been practically tested side by side with Peruvian Guano and manufactured manures, and proved equal to the best. Will retain its moisture in a dry season, and warranted of uniform quality.

Reports upon its merits and great value as a fertilizer may be had, (gratis,) and samples seen on application to our agents, Messrs. SCHAFER, UNDERHILL & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 404 West Washington Market, New-York; at the Manufactory, Mill Road, South Bergen, N. J.; and No. 25 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

Price per ton of 2,000 lbs.........$40
Price per ton of 2,240 lbs.........45

May also be had in bags and barrels of 1, 2½ and 3 cwt.

MYCOETH & PERKINS, Sole Manufacturers, South Bergen, N. J.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.—Fertilizers superior to Peruvian Guano. MAPES' Superphosphates of Lime, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for 10 years. In strong new bags, 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime per bag $4, per ton $50. Mapes' superphosphate of lime per bag $3 25, per ton $40. Potash superphosphate of lime per bag $3 50, per ton $45. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

GARDEN AND GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS—No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. DAVID CLARKE has this day opened at the above number a depot for the sale of his extensive and varied stock of desirable plants and trees. He would invite attention to his very large assortment of French standard and other Roses, of the newest varieties. Also, 300 beautiful spruce evergreens, five and six years old, suitable for lawns, court-yards, conservatories, &c.

Nurseries, Broadway and 77th-st., Bloomingdale.

POUDRETTE OF THE CELEBRATED LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This article has stood the test of 20 years, and still holds its place in market as the BEST AND CHEAPEST MANURE for corn, grass and garden vegetables.

Price, $1 50 to $2 per bbl., according to quantity.

Apply to GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO., Agricultural Warehouse, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SWAN ISLAND GUANO.—FOUR HUNDRED tons prime quality now landing, and for sale by POST, SMITH & CO., No. 20 Burling-slip.

TEHUANTEPEC.—IN REPLY TO SEVERAL communications requesting me to lecture upon the subject of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, I will say, that in my judgment it is in bad taste to crucify a humbug with a lecture, or attempt to inflate a shadow into something saleable by the same means.

I am, however, preparing and will soon have ready in newspaper form at 25 cents per copy, a brief history of the whole affair with the names of the prominent actors, from the date of the Garay Grant (1842) to the first of March, 1859, when I left that Isthmus to again taste the sweets of civilization.

This paper will exhibit all the phrases, transfers, changes and prunings which have visited the reviving and expiring "something hoped for but not seen," for the last seventeen years.

People who are looking in the direction of Tehuantepec and the public generally will be largely benefited by securing this valuable paper. Well authenticated and truthful communications will be attended to.

All communications, orders for papers, &c., addressed to the undersigned, No. 1 Dey-st., will receive prompt attention. WM. M. HALL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—This Church will be open between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, and the following days, until FRIDAY, 29th inst., and the prices of the unsold pews will be found attached to them. A person will be in attendance in the afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, to sell and rent the pews.

WATER CELEBRATION.

City of Brooklyn, April 27, 1859.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS.

National salutes will be fired at 5 o'clock A. M. Commencing at the same time, bells will be rung for half an hour.

The procession, Gen. H. B. Duryea acting as Grand Marshal, will move at 11 o'clock, precisely, when the following will be the

LINE OF MARCH:

Through Bedford-av. (starting from Myrtle-av.), passing the *right side of the fountain* at the corner of Broadway and Bedford avs. and thence up Broadway to 5th-st., 5th to South 4th-st., South 4th-st. to 6th-st. to Grand, to 4th, *4th to Bedford-av., and along the left side of the fountain*, Bedford-av. to Myrtle-av., Myrtle-av. to Clinton, Clinton to Fulton, and around the City Hall to Court-st., *Court to President-st., President-st. to Henry*, Henry to Fulton, Fulton to City Hall.

During the moving of the procession the bells will be rung.

The oration will be delivered by Richard C. Underhill, Esq., from the front of the City Hall.

After which the ode selected for the occasion will be sung, when the ceremonies of the day will be concluded.

The public offices will be closed during the day, and the citizens generally are earnestly invited to suspend business to such an extent as will render the day a general holiday.

EVENING.

In the evening there will be a grand exhibition of fireworks at the City Hall and in the Eastern District and at Greenpoint. The public buildings will be illuminated and it is hoped the citizens will unite to make the illumination as general as possible throughout the city.

Delegations visiting from other cities are requested to report at the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Clergy will report at the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Officials and invited guests, resident of the city of Brooklyn, will report at the County Court Room at the same hour.

JOHN McNAMEE, PETER G. TAYLOR, THOS. F. GREEN, DANIEL MAUJER, WM. M. MESEROLE, } Special Committee of Arrangements.

BROOKLYN WATER CELEBRATION, APRIL 27, 1859.

All invited guests who are to take carriages, will meet at the CITY HALL, Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Punctuality is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee of Invitation.

BROOKLYN WATER CELEBRATION.

The Colored Paper Lanterns, showy, safe, clean and cheap; have wires to attach to outside of windows, trees, &c. Price, $10 per hundred. For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

A pamphlet of information sent free.

THE "BANCO INDUSTRIAL PECUARIO" of Havana, Cuba, is now ready to enter into contracts for the importation into the Island of Cuba of all descriptions of Cattle, both for market use and for breeding; and in order to give all parties a fair chance, the said Banking Company will admit proposals from parties who may be able and willing to furnish such Cattle (bulls, cows, sheep and hogs) and transport them to the said Island either by steam or sailing vessels. Such parties may address the Banking Company as above, clearly specifying all particulars as regards description or quality, number, size or weight, prices and terms of payment, &c., or else send or appoint an agent to the city of Havana with full authority to enter into a contract, it being understood that the Company would prefer to make contracts at a fixed price per head, or by the weight for, free from all risk or loss, delivered at the point or place where the Company will designate. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD FLASH, No. 52 Broad-st.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas pipe and fixtures throughout on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 25 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF HANDSOMELY matched tame deer, (buck and doe,) one year old. For particulars, inquire of WM. YOUNG & CO., No. 25 Liberty-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st., or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AT NO. 270 WATER-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has got the best of City references; you will find her willing and obliging and tidy in her habits. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 346 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A PROTestant widow of experience; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses, and take the entire charge of a nursery; capable of nursing a lady in her confinement; no objection to travel, used to sea; best of City reference. Address, for three days, A. B., No. 7 Union-court, corner of 12th-st., University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOman, a situation as experienced nurse and seamstress; competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand; is willing and obliging; no objection to attend an invalid; best of City reference. Apply at No. 608 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., third floor, till engaged.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; understands her business. The best City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City references, a situation as regular seamstress; does the finest of sewing; is quick at the needle; makes shirts, children's clothes and ladies' plain dresses; wages, $6; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and assistant washer and ironer; can have the best of reference from her present place, No. 107 9th-st., which she leaves on account of the family leaving the City, and where she can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress in a respectable family; has lived five years in her last place; none but first-class families need apply. Also, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Both can be seen at No. 35 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED NEW-ENGland lady, a situation as housekeeper. Can produce unexceptionable references. Address C. C. R., Brooklyn Post-office; or call at No. 286 Court-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 63 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG GIRL 15 years of age, to do light chamberwork and waiting; can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 273 West 19th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies' or gentlemen's washing; or would wash for a family; good City reference given. Inquire at the basement of No. 103 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE COOK, in a private family. Best of City reference given from last employer. Inquire at No. 164 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 441 3d-av.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO ENGAGE by the day, week or month, with a few private families; understands her business thoroughly; would like to obtain a situation as young lady's maid and seamstress. Call or address a note to R. R., No. 1,615 Broadway, near 27th-st., in the store, for a few days.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A steady, active single young man; prefers to go in the country; is not afraid to work, and will be found a useful man; excellent City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen at Wilson's livery stable, 10th-st., University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A good, private family, by a steady, single man, who understands his business well; has the best City references. Address O. P., No. 609 Broadway, in the chemist's store, near 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN OR groom; has the best of City recommendations; leaves his present place because of his employer selling out; fully understands his business. Advertiser is a Protestant. Address H. C. P., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as Coachman; perfectly understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; can come well recommended from his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Englishman and his wife, situations as coachman and cook, in one family; the wife is a first-class cook; three years reference from their last employer. Apply to J. B., at Mr. Lowery's saddlery, &c., No. 932 Broadway, and No. 66 University-place, from 10 to 2, or by letter at Pierrepont Stables, Love-lane, Brooklyn, L. I.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ON A NEAR COUNTRY SEAT, A practical gardener acquainted with horses and general work for the house. Temperate, quiet and industrious are indispensable qualifications; middle age preferred. Reference required. Address E. L., Box No. 1,311 Post-office.

GIRLS.—GIRLS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TAKE notice that in consequence of the numerous applications for servants of every capacity at MORRIS COHNERT'S establishment, No. 434 Broadway, he has resolved to throw his office open and free of any charge whatever. Mind, MORRIS COHNERT'S, No. 434 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE—TO THE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF NEW-YORK.—The writer of this article is desirous of becoming connected with some Insurance Company in this City, either as Secretary or Surveyor. He has been a business man in this City for twenty years, and is acquainted with real estate generally, and the value of materials and labor, and has a knowledge and influence that will warrant him in making arrangements with any Company, and with his usual energy he hopes to promote the interest of those that may require his services. The best of reference given. Address HATFIELD, Box No. 141 *Times* Office, for one week.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
ONE STEAMER 220 feet long by 38 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 240 feet long by 32 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 115 feet long by 18½ feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 120 feet long by 22 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 125 feet long by 21 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 112 feet long by 19 feet beam.
ONE SEA-GOING SCREW-STEAMER, about [illegible] tons burden.
ONE PROPELLER TOW-BOAT.
For further information, inquire of
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. [illegible] Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT [illegible]—Either special or active, to establish a mechanical cash business in Brooklyn. This is a desirable opportunity, as the business is respectable and profitable, and sufficient knowledge can be easily acquired by any business man to enable him to take an active part in it. The *advertiser* is a mechanic, and *practically* acquainted with all the details of the business, and can give the most satisfactory references as to ability and integrity. Address A. R., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

$1,500 TO $5,000 WANTED.—AN ENERgetic, thorough-going business man, with the above amount, can find a rare chance of engaging in the manufacture and sale of an article already established throughout the country. The business is cash, with a profit of about 300 per cent. and no risk, and can be extended according to the amount of means invested. References given and required. Address A. G., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. H. B., Box No. 281 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXtures of KEEFE'S extensive restaurant, No. [illegible] Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, extending through to Crosby-st. 200 feet. Also, on second floor, [illegible] of Phelan's billiard tables, in complete order. The whole will be sold together or separately. For further particulars, apply on the premises.

HAT MANUFACTURING AND JOBBING TRADE.—A party who has a good Southern trade, with a small and profitable manufactory, and [illegible] in cash, wants to join an old-established house, or take a partner with as much or more means. None but persons of good antecedents need apply. Address O. M. J. Hale, care Homer Morgan.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID ICE CREAM Establishment, Confectionery and Restaurant, covering the whole lot No. 244 Grand-st., near the Bowery, together with a five years' lease of the same, at a low rent, being on a leading thoroughfare, it is a first-rate business location. Apply on the premises, to E. T. FANNING.

DRUG STORE WANTED—MUST BE IN A good location and doing a good business. For such a one a fair price will be paid, by addressing G. W. [illegible], Chatham Square, Post Office, stating location.

TO LEASE OR SELL—A SOAP FACTORY, with steam engine, boilers, and all necessary machinery now in operation; will be sold or leased very low; situated in Brooklyn, within a half-block of Bridge-st. ferry. GEO. WALTER, No. 19 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chamber-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 14, 1857, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SEC. 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the grounds of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within [illegible] days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1857, page 580.

J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CENTRAL PARK UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.—NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that the said assessments are expected to be paid on or before May 5, 1859, with 7 per cent. interest from [illegible] 1856, the date of confirmation by the Supreme Court, and unless said assessments are paid by May 5 next, the assessment list will be sent to the Clerk of Arrears, when INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT THE RATE OF TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM from the date of confirmation. The property assessed is embraced in the following limits, viz.: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded and described as follows: that is to say, on the north by the centre line of the blocks between [illegible] and 117th sts.; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between 41st and 42d sts.; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between 2d and 3d avs.; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between 10th and 11th avs.; also all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., between 110th and 120th sts.; and all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and Broadway, between 32d and 42d sts., as laid out on the map of the Commissioners, on file in this office.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Collector of Assessments.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 3 City Hall, basement.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, insurer [illegible] 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1858.
CHARLES F. CORSER,
JONATHAN [illegible],
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.
d16-lawGmW.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 11, 1859.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for a site to consist of two lots adjoining each other for a Station-house for the Twenty-second Precinct Police, to be located within limits bounded by 8th and 9th avs. and 45th and 57th sts.

Each proposition must state the precise location, price and terms. A clear title will be required, for which payment will be made on delivery of the deed or deeds to the Comptroller. The right to reject any and all offers is reserved to the Corporation. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Streets of the Board of Aldermen will meet on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8, City Hall, at which time they will take into consideration all papers referred to them. All parties having business before said Committee are requested to be present without any further notice.
F. I. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee.
JOHN LYNES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. [illegible] Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April [illegible], 1859.
DORETTE MAHLMANN, Administratrix.
ap6-lawGmW*

NOTICE.—HAVING THIS DAY SOLD OUR ENtire business pertaining to Marchisi's Catholicon, to Messrs. Barnes & Park, now, therefore, all persons owing us or holding this article on sale, will settle the same with, and only with, the said Barnes & Park.
Witness our hand and seal.
[L. S.] J. B. MARCHISI & CO., Of New-York and Utica.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen are hereby requested to meet THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock, in their respective Chambers to participate in the celebration of the introduction of water in the City of Brooklyn.
By order of the Committee.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between OLIVER H. CORSA and JAMES G. HERBERT, under the name of CORSA & HERBERT, is this day dissolved by my withdrawal from the firm. OLIVER H. CORSA.
Dated New-York, April 26, 1859.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORbidden, under the penalties of the law, against purchasing sewing machines of Whitney & Lyon, or their agents, as their license from me to this day revoked.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1859. E. HOWE, JR.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED NOTES, the property of the PEPPERELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have been lost: Catlin, Leavitt & [illegible], dated New-York, Feb. 2, eight months, for $[illegible]; Clapp & Kent, dated New-York, Feb. [illegible], eight months, for $[illegible]; C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., dated New-York, Feb. 25, eight months, for $[illegible]; Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, dated New-York, March 17, eight months, for $4,050; Converse, Harding & Co., Boston, April [illegible], eight months, for $[illegible]. The public are cautioned against negotiating any of this paper, the payment of which has been stopped. The words "Pepperell Manufacturing Company by" were indorsed upon the back of each note, but the Treasurer's signature was not affixed thereto. The notes when lost were in an envelope directed to Wm. Dwight, Treasurer, No. 20 State-st.
WILLIAM DWIGHT, Treasurer, No. 20 State-st., Boston, Mass.
Boston, April 25, 1859.

FOUND—APRIL 26, IN THE VICINITY OF THE Post-office, a small sum of MONEY, which the owner can have by calling at No. 41 Chambers-st., (up stairs,) proving property and paying charges.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY.—THE LOSER CAN recover it by describing the same and paying expenses, at No. 10 Ferry-st., New-York.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1859.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

Arguments and Speeches on Both Sides.

Verbatim Reports of the Addresses of Mr. Carlisle for the Prosecution and Mr. Stanton and Mr. Brady for the Defence.

THE PRAYERS FOR INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY.

Verdict of the Jury—Mr. Sickles Acquitted.

From the Special Reporter of the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 23, 1859.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Senator BRODHEAD, of Pennsylvania, was examined as to the condition of Mr. Sickles' mind immediately after the death of Mr. Key. His testimony has already been published in the TIMES. After his examination had been concluded,

Mr. CARLISLE said he should state very briefly the grounds upon which he and his colleague supposed the instructions prayed for on their part should be granted, and why those upon the part of the defence, or some of them, should be rejected. To the first proposition prayed for by the prosecution, he did not imagine there could be any objection. It was consistent with the law as laid down by this Court. It simply places this proposition before the Court—that if this homicide was the willful and intentional act of the prisoner, prevailed or induced by the belief that the deceased had seduced the prisoner's wife and had adulterous intercourse with her, nevertheless it is murder, if the jury shall find upon the whole evidence that there was not at the time of the homicide any assault or offer of violence by the deceased towards the prisoner provoking the killing. It presents hypothetically, upon the whole evidence of the case, a case of willful and intentional killing without provocation in law, as they understood the law of provocation; for it negatives hypothetically any assault or offer of violence upon the part of the deceased at the time he makes the first deadly assault, the intentional act of the prisoner. It further presents the distinct proposition that a previous seduction by the deceased of the prisoner's wife, though the jury may suppose such to have been the fact, is no provocation in law.

On this point it takes issue distinctly with one of the principal grounds upon which he understood the defence to rest hitherto. But the instruction proceeds further to guard the jury against the conviction of the prisoner if he was insane at the time of the killing; because, if all the other facts, circumstances and intents stated in the instruction hypothetically should appear to exist, yet if the prisoner be found by the jury to have been in fact insane at the time of the killing he is guilty of no offence. The cause of adultery as leading to homicide, wherever it is referred to in the books, is referred to exclusively in cases of the husband finding the adulterer *flagrante delicto*, and it is said by the text-writers to be an exception to the general rule of the law, which has been made in condescension—that is their language—to the frailty of human nature, it being supposed that the finding of the parties in that condition must operate so powerfully upon the husband as that human nature ought not to be expected to stop for one instant to reflect; and it is further by all the authorities confined exclusively to a case of instant killing. So that there are two things—the finding of the parties in the fact, and the yielding to the ungovernable instincts and impulses to take life, the effect of which is to reduce such homicide from murder to manslaughter. But there is no authority, and he said it confidently, either expressly adjudicated or by any reasonable interpretation, countenancing the doctrine that the adultery, whether it be discovered by the husband in the fact, or whether it become known to him otherwise, has ever been held to amount to or tend to establish a justification of the act. He had heard reason and eloquence upon this subject, but had not yet heard any authority cited by the counsel on the other side. All that has been said looking like a citation of authorities is a reference to the elementary writers treating on the organization of society at that fabulous period when man had not yet consented to enter into society. The argument, said Mr. C., has been constructed upon those loose speculative general expressions to the effect that every man is to judge when he finds himself aggrieved whether the law of the land in which his lot is cast has given to him a legal and adequate remedy, and if he determines it has not, or if it should be determined by others sitting in the jury-box or elsewhere that he has not been given such relief, then he is remitted to his original rights as in a state of nature. In other words, that at one and the same time there exists in every community a state of society and a state of nature; that society itself, by its laws and by its organization, recognizes that there is an *imperium in imperio*; that cases must and do arise where private persons must act precisely as if they were in a state of nature, and be themselves the judge and the executioner, in respect of the injury complained of. I shall say nothing about that, for I think the statement of such a proposition is its best refutation.

One other thing also has been referred to, also founded upon the general expressions of elementary writers upon the subject of law and government generally; namely, that human laws must be in subserviency to the Divine law; that, as it is said by Blackstone, a human law which commands a man to do that which is forbidden by the Divine law is void and null, and he must not yield obedience to it. I should not go into any argument upon that subject. I concede, for the sake of argument merely, the proposition; but I deny that the Divine law authorizes anywhere the taking the life of any human being, for any wrong whatever, by the person wronged. I deny that the Divine law has spoken any more clearly against the odious sin of adultery than it has spoken of the inexpiable crime of murder, by which a human life is extinguished in this world forever, and by which, if the party be in his sin, only the infinite mercy of the Almighty God can save his soul from a death infinitely more dreadful than a thousand deaths of the body. I say that that sacred volume, of which I feel how little it becomes me to speak as an expositor of its sacred pages, has, from beginning to end, written in letters of living light the denunciations of the Supreme Being of such acts of violence as this. And I further say that, at no period of the Jewish dispensation, was it ever held, so far as my shallow learning goes, that the punishment of adultery by death was other than a judicial punishment. I deny that any of the texts quoted, or any other text that can be found in the Bible contains the idea that it was ever held that he who had been injured by an adulterer, being satisfied of the fact, was authorized to take his life.

Now, Sir, those who have learned from the writings of Dr. Paley will recollect that, in discoursing of the sin of adultery, after painting it, as every good man must paint it, in all its deplorable viciousness, in opposition to law, human and divine, he refers to that most touching of all the incidents recorded in the New-Testament, the occasion when the Scribes and Pharisees brought to our Saviour a woman taken in adultery. My colleague referred to it in the course of some observations the other day, but I desire to present an additional idea in reference to it bearing directly upon the Jewish law on the subject. The Scribes and Pharisees said to him: "Master, this woman was taken in adultery, in the very act. Now, Moses, in the law, commanded that such should be stoned; but what sayest thou?" The Evangelist adds: "This they said tempting him." How tempting him? Tempting him to take upon himself some judicial authority; tempting, that they might have occasion to accuse him unto the authorities. This the Saviour perceiving, "stooped down and with his finger wrote upon the ground *as if he had not heard them*." They continued. And lifting himself up he gives them that notable answer: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." Stung by this, they left, one by one, beginning with the eldest, even unto the last. Then the Saviour, seeing the woman standing alone in the midst, said to her: "Woman, where are those thine accusers? Hath no man condemned thee?" She answered, "No man, Lord;" to which he replies: "Neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more." Upon this Dr. Paley observes that, when the Saviour asked, "Hath no man condemned thee?" and the woman answered, "No man, Lord," it is evident that he referred to a judicial condemnation; for in every other sense of private judgment, of the accusation of finding in the very fact, she was condemned. Then what is the answer—what is the declaration of the Judge of all Earth, of God in the form of man? "Neither do I condemn thee. [I pronounce on thee no judgment. I take not upon myself any judicial authority.] Go, and sin no more."

Now, Sir, if your Honor has not quite forgotten your Greek, and will look at the Greek original, you will see a further reason for this interpretation of condemnation as there used, in a judicial sense. The verb there used is *katakrin*, which is equivalent to the Latin word *judico; fero sententiam contra aliquem*. So that, at the period when the Saviour himself was among men, by his own lips have we the explicit declaration that there was no such thing at that time among the Jews as the right of private judgment and execution for the offence of adultery.

But, independently of this, coming down to the things of this day; considering for one moment our duty, our precious interests and rights as members of human society, what can be more shocking, what can be more utterly irreconcilable with all ideas of civilization, of order, of peace and good government, than the doctrine that he who comes to believe without doubt that one has most grievously wronged him, *by this wrong or by any other wrong*—if there be any to be imagined more grievous—he is to take *into his own hands* the knife and execute summary judgment upon the offender? Why, Sir, I submit that society could not exist with such a doctrine; I submit that when it comes to be once known that it is countenanced by this tribunal, here at the seat of Government, that such a right of private judgment and execution does exist, the land will present one great scene of violence and outrage; because it is impossible to limit the argument and reason to the single case of adultery. *It must follow*, and will follow, in the administration of justice, in every case where, in the opinion of the slayer, the human law does not afford him an adequate compensation for the injury done him. I do not know that it is necessary to say anything more upon this instruction.

In regard to the other instructions, Mr. C. said he was informed by his colleague that they all had been copied *verbatim* from the instructions given in the case of Day, except the last, which related especially to one portion of the evidence of the defence, which is the only portion applying to the day on which the homicide was committed, immediately before the commission of the act. That was based upon the instructions given in the case of Jarboe, though not literally copied from it, because the detailed circumstances to which it was made to apply there did not exist in this case, and to make it applicable to the signals, which did not occur in that case. It presents this single question to the Court: If the prisoner knew the deceased had previously had adulterous intercourse with his wife, and knew the fact also that the signals were made for the purpose of inducing his wife to repeat her criminal conduct, such knowledge by the prisoner, and the consequent state of passion, grief and sense of wrong in the prisoner's mind, does not constitute a legal provocation reducing the offence, which would otherwise be murder, to manslaughter. Upon this subject no authorities had been cited by the defence tending to show that the old law has been modified, which excludes any provocation by offensive language, insulting words, gestures, or any other thing than actual assault or offer of violence, from being received in instigation of the homicide from murder to manslaughter. This instruction is but the application of old and well-settled principles of law to the particular facts of this case.

In regard to the propositions offered by the defence, in the first place, many of them, if not all of them, were liable to the objection of being abstract principles of law. They are not in the form in which instructions have been presented in this Court. Undoubtedly they conformed to the practice elsewhere, or the eminent gentlemen who prepared them would not have presented them in this form.

The first proposition was merely an abstract proposition, and liable to the objection that by granting it the Court would be to submit to the jury the functions of judge. It would be to tell the jury that if they find any proof of alleviation, excuse, or justification arising out of the evidence for the prosecution, then the presumption of malice is gone. The effect would be for the Court, to whom the community looks for the law to govern the counsel and the jury in the jury-box, to leave it to the jury to see whether they can find any proof of alleviation, excuse, or justification in the evidence for the prosecution. What is meant by alleviation? Does it mean that in a general sense, in reference to the feelings with which men are disposed to look at the fact of killing under these circumstances, they may find something of alleviation in the act?—that it is not as if life had been taken under other circumstances?

Mr. Brady suggested that, before the counsel for the prosecution undertook to comment upon the propositions submitted by the defence, they should allow the defence to explain them.

Mr. Carlisle, for the purpose of saving time, was willing to run the risk of not understanding these propositions. The argument of the defence would be replied to by the District Attorney. He thought the propositions were plain enough for his comprehension. He thought it was for the Court to say what facts and circumstances it is competent for the jury, if they believe them, to consider as an alleviation, excuse, or justification in this case. It would be a very extraordinary course, certainly not the usual one, to say that the law is to go before the jury without any instructions from the Court as to what is meant by this equivocal language, "alleviation, excuse, or justification." The jury cannot be supposed to be acquainted with the law further than every man is supposed to know it. They are not to be supposed, without the aid of the Court, who is placed there for that purpose, to know what in law will amount to "alleviation, excuse, or justification." He objected to this proposition, therefore, on this ground, to say nothing of its being a mere abstract proposition of law.

Mr. C. said he must be permitted to preface any comments upon the second proposition of the defence by an expression of admiration at the singular adroitness with which these points are prepared. He thought he saw in the second proposition an invitation to the jury to consider whether, upon all they had heard in this case, the theory of his learned friend, (Mr. Graham)—he did not deny that it was also the theory of other gentlemen for the defence, but it seemed to be the particular property of Mr. G. in this case—that the homicide was justifiable is a rational theory. If the jury think the theory is rational, then the existence of malice is not presumable. It places the jury in this awkward predicament: They must either say that Mr. Graham's theory is not rational, or else they must say that there is no malice. While he acknowledged, to the fullest extent, the right of the jury to give a general verdict of guilty or not guilty, as they think the law and the facts require, he denied that it is the province of this Court or of any Court to invite the jury, or to submit to the jury upon application of counsel, the question whether the law be thus or so. We had better in that case—the Court would understand that he said it with the most perfect respect—abolish the Bench entirely, and just take the jury without any interference by the Judge. He knew of no authority and no precedent to justify this proposition. It is general, abstract, liable to be misunderstood, and on the face of it, by its express terms, includes a submission to the jury by the Court of the whole law of the case. The Court was bound to instruct the jury whether the theory be rational or not, and as to what facts amount to a justification in law if they believe them. While the Court is not authorized to any extent to interfere with the province of the jury in respect to the facts, he submitted that neither this nor any other Court, without practically abolishing and nullifying the office of Judge, could submit such a proposition as this.

The third proposition was a variation in terms of the same thing, and only goes beyond the other in boldly laying down the conclusion that if the jury, upon any rational hypothesis consistent with the evidence, find that the defendant was justifiable or excusable, then he must be acquitted.

Having guarded the prisoner by the first three propositions from conviction of murder, and having guarded him from the conviction of manslaughter, the counsel in their fourth proposition take a step backwards and say in substance: "We shall show this jury, and the prosecution cannot deny it, that Mr. Sickles intended to kill Mr. Key, and it is not manslaughter." In one sense it is very much like the proposition submitted on the part of the prosecution, and would be identically the same proposition if instead of ending "he cannot be convicted of manslaughter," it ended "he is guilty of murder." But this is not true as an abstract proposition. It does not follow that because Sickles intended to kill Key, he cannot be convicted of manslaughter. A man may intend to kill another and yet neither be justifiable nor guilty of murder. Suppose the first assault is made by the deceased, and in the heat of a sudden affray the party being attacked does mean to kill his assailant, he draws a deadly weapon upon him and kills him; if it falls short of self-defence would not that be manslaughter? Yet this proposition is the abstract unqualified assertion that if the person intended to kill deceased, the existence of such intention, without inquiring into any of the surrounding circumstances, secures him from a conviction of manslaughter, and being so secured, the defence fall back upon the first three propositions and say the prisoner must therefore be acquitted if the jury find upon any rational theory that there was any altercation, excuse, or justification of the act.

The fifth proposition is again asking the Court to voluntarily surrender into the hands of the jury its functions as the judge of the law; to surrender to them the whole question of law and fact as to whether Mr. Sickles was justifiable or not, thereby exposing society to the effect of those doctrines of which he must speak as he understood them, though no doubt the counsel on the other side understood them differently—which he believed inconsistent with the maintenance of civil society. The Court tells the jury if these propositions are adopted "the common law, as upon this subject, the law under which you are sworn, is immaterial. If you think upon any rational theory, either of divine justice, Jewish law, or whatever theory it may be, if it strikes you as rational that he was justified in taking this man's life, you are remitted to the consultation of your own bosoms without the aid of law, subject to the infirmities of nature which all of us have, and you are asked to say in substance whether the unhappy deceased did or did not deserve the fate he met, and if upon the whole case you think he deserved his fate, then you are to acquit the prisoner."

Mr. C. said he should not address any argument to the Court in order to induce him to reject such a proposition as that.

The sixth proposition boldly put forth the doctrine of divine justification. The Court was asked to say that if any man discovered that at any time another has had criminal or adulterous intercourse with his wife, he has the right, recognized by the law, to slay the adulterer wherever he meets him.

The objection he had to the seventh proposition was its liability to misinterpretation. He thought he understood what was meant by it, though he was not certain from whom it was quoted. He noticed that it was marked as a quotation.

Mr. Brady remarked that it was quoted from instructions drawn up by Mr. Bradley in the Day case, which instructions were granted by the Court.

Mr. Carlisle replied that he felt confident that the Court in adopting the language prepared by one of the counsel, understood the expression "a diseased mind," to mean simply insanity. He could fancy his learned brother (Mr. Graham) who seems to have the great dramatist so much at his finger's end, by a little transposition in making a powerful appeal to the jury, instead of "diseased mind," saying "mind diseased," and then the great dramatist comes in.

"Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased;
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow;
Raze out the written troubles of the brain," &c.

And then we have such a state of mind as was painted by the witnesses and counsel as to the condition of this unfortunate prisoner on the day of the homicide and the day previous; a man described to be overwhelmed with grief; all the passions, if you will, let loose by a blow, too much for a man to bear with coolness; anger, grief, rage, revenge; and is he to be asked whether a man in that condition has a "mind diseased," and is to be absolved from accountability, from the fact of killing? Whether by reason of that condition of mind—namely, that in a burst of passion he did not at the moment think that what he was doing was a crime—he is to be held accountable? That is to say, if a man is so much enraged, so smarting under a sense of unspeakable wrong and injury, as to feel that the man who has injured him deserves death, and slays him in his passion, when at the moment he was not conscious that he was doing wrong, he is to be treated as if he were insane. It was a most dangerous doctrine. It struck him that one of the most important duties the Court could perform was to define distinctly the difference between a mind disturbed by passion and a mind diseased and insane. The proposition is so put to the jury that they may properly infer from it that nothing more is necessary than for a man to act under extreme excitement, so that he is not for the instant impressed with the crime he is committing, though he may kill for the gratification of his passion of revenge, to be considered insane and irresponsible. This is the great danger of this whole defence of insanity; infinitely worse than those cases of simulated insanity which occur now and then.

The eighth proposition was the same thing a little differently expressed. The language is even more exceptionable than any of the previous propositions. "If the jury believe, from any predisposing cause, Sickles' mind was impaired." What is meant by that? A man's mind is always impaired when he is in a passion; it is impaired when he is in great grief; and "at the time of killing Key he became or was mentally incapable of governing himself in reference to Key." That is to say, the effective operation of his mind, the region of passion, became so much inflamed, and justly, that he was incapable of governing himself in reference to Key, and could not restrain his indignation, his passion, and his revenge; in other words, once put a man in a condition where he feels himself impelled by an inexpressible sense of wrong, and he may revenge himself by slaying the perpetrator of the wrong without being guilty of murder or manslaughter. It is said further, however, by way of qualification, that he must be "unconscious that he was committing a crime as to the said Key;" that is to say, the prisoner must have come to the conclusion that to kill Key was right, that he would not be called to an account for it, or, if he was, that the jury would acquit him; that if the prisoner, by his own reasoning, brought himself to adopt that theory, or, if he adopted it by advice of counsel, he was guilty of no crime.

In reference to the ninth proposition, Mr. Carlisle said the jury were to judge of what was the state of Mr. Sickles' mind as to insanity. He did not object to it specially, except from the fact that it selected parts of the evidence upon which to found the instructions, and from that fact that it evidently looked to exhibitions of grief and passion as constituting insanity. Mr. C. said there was a code which, under certain circumstances, would hold that the deceased had forfeited his life to the prisoner; that was the code of the duellist; but that code is a code, as its name indicates, of honor and not of assassination; a code where he who invites his adversary to the field, and he who is invited, scrupulously, with jealous care, with formality, with witnesses, whatever in it may be wrong, however inexcusable it may be, takes care that there shall be perfect fairness of combat, so much so that in olden times it was the right and duty of witnesses chosen by the parties, upon any indication of unfairness, to take the life of the party who sought such unfair advantage, whatever may have been his wrong. With that code, however, he had nothing to do. It is unchristian, it is denounced by the law, and one which is fast fading from favor in any quarter of this land. He referred to it only to show that those who hold that the life of one may be forfeit under these circumstances do not hold that he may be slain as a wild beast in the streets.

Mr. Graham thought that by that code the adulterer was never entitled to be regarded as a man of honor.

Mr. Carlisle said with regard to the tenth proposition that, as an abstract proposition, he was not there to dispute it. It, however, suggested to him an inconceivable state of things. It suggests that a man may for a single instant be insane, and yet the continuity of his mind may not be broken; that he may the instant after, as he was the instant before, be perfectly sane. He did not believe in the existence of such insanity. He did not think any theorist had ever suggested it. He thought the proposition in that form was objectionable.

There were some authorities in respect to the eleventh proposition which the speaker said he would furnish in the course of the argument; he had not the books now in court. The Court had already remarked, in the course of this trial, that every man is presumed to be sane until he is proved to be insane. The contrary is, therefore, not proven when any doubt is raised. The proposition is, in substance, this: A man is charged with crime; the law presumes him to be sane until the contrary is shown; he undertakes to rebut the presumption, and alleges that he was insane, and offers to prove, not that he was insane, but to bring such facts as shall raise a doubt in the minds of the jury whether he was sane or not, and the presumption of the law that a man is sane until the contrary is proven is to give way the moment a doubt is raised; the Jury are to find that the insanity has been proven because there is a doubt, however inconsiderable, as to the sanity. While, said the speaker, the evidence of insanity is one which, next to real insanity, appeals in a manner which no human heart—no heart not of stone—can resist, it is of all others most dangerous to the peace of society, most easily counterfeited, most calculated to confuse the mind, and bring within the protection of insanity cases of mere passion; it furnished the strongest reason, aside from the ordinary rule of logic that a doubt does not prove the contrary, why such a defence should be required to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

The learned counsel closed his argument by referring to this doctrine, as laid down by Chief-Justice Shaw, by the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and by the twelve Judges of England. (Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, 952.)

Speech of Hon. E. M. Stanton for the Defence.

Mr. Carlisle having concluded,

Mr. E. M. STANTON rose and said:

May it please your Honor: It becomes my duty to present some considerations to the court upon the points of law submitted on the part of the defence as prayers for instructions to be given by the court to the jury. The event that has brought the jury and the prisoner at the bar into the solemn relation they now hold to each other, and has made the court and counsel participators in this momentous trial, is the death of Philip Barton Key by the hands of Daniel E. Sickles, on Sunday, the 27th day of February, in this city. The occasion of that event was an adulterous intrigue between Mr. Key and the wife of Mr. Sickles. The law, then, arising upon the case depends upon the relations which the parties held to each other at the fatal moment when the death took place. Two theories have been presented, the one by the prosecution, the other by the defence. Those theories, as in all such cases, are opposite. It will be for the judgment of this Court, upon a comparison of the theories with the known and established principles of the law, to guide the jury in the instructions which shall be given.

The act of taking human life is designated in the law by the general term of homicide, which may be either lawful or unlawful. The act of Congress which governs in this District designates two grades of unlawful homicide: murder and manslaughter. Murder is defined to be where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killeth another in the peace, with malice aforethought. The grand criterion of that crime is said by Blackstone to be premeditated malice, the cool reflection and sedate forethought, which, undisturbed, by any existing cause, or without provocation, indicates that the act proceeds from a wicked, depraved, and malignant heart. Manslaughter is defined to be the unlawful killing of another without malice, either voluntarily, as in a sudden quarrel, or involuntarily, in the commission of some unlawful act. In some of the States of this Union the law designates other grades of unlawful homicide, but only the two that have been named are designated by the act of Congress as offences punishable by the laws of this District. But life may be taken under circumstances which the law will excuse or justify. What circumstances are excusable or justifiable by the law are not designated by the act of Congress, nor could they be, for they depend upon a variety of circumstances which could neither be foreseen nor enumerated, and must be judged by rules and principles of law established by judgments of wise tribunals, and by the maxims of society, which form a part of the common law of the land, and are essential to its peace and security. Those rules and principles are commonly illustrated by examples and cases whence the reason of the law can be derived, and from the application of that reason to the facts of any case that may arise the true rule of judgment is ascertained. The examples of excusable or justifiable homicide usually relate to person, property and certain social relations. The case of justifiable homicide, which most often occurs, and therefore is most familiar to the judicial as well as to the public mind, arises in personal defence. If a man be unlawfully assaulted, for the protection of his life or person from great bodily harm he may kill the assailant. This rule proceeds on the principle of self-preservation, implanted in the human breast, and pervading all animated beings, from the worm that crawls to the man that stands erect in the image of his Maker. It also proceeds upon the principle of *necessity*, for where the law can neither prevent nor redress the wrong, it leaves protection in the hands of the individual as a natural right. The second class of cases relate to property and habitation. If a thief enter a man's house in the night season to steal his property, or to rob him with violence in open day, the thief or the robber may lawfully be slain; for a man's home is sacred, and the law guards the sanctuary of the family with the peril of death against the secret foe who enters in the concealment of darkness and the hour of repose, and from ruffian violence in open day.

The third class of cases arises from the social relations; from the regard in which the law holds female chastity and the sanctity of the marriage bed,—the matron's honor and the virgin's purity being more inestimable in the law than any man's property or even his life. The present case belongs to this class. The principles on which this class of cases depends are those on which rest the foundations of the social institution, and as they here involve the life of the prisoner, they cannot be too carefully considered. Those principles have never come before a judicial tribunal in a form more impressive than now. Here, in the capital of the nation, the social and political metropolis of thirty millions of people, a man of mature age, the head of a family, a member of a learned profession, a high officer of the Government, intrusted with the administration of the law, and who, for years at this bar, has demanded judgment of fine, imprisonment and death against other men for offences against the law, has himself been slain in open day in a public place, because, taking advantage of the hospitality of a sojourner in this city, being received in his family, he debauched the wife of his friend, violated the bed of his host, and dishonored his family. Upon that ground alone he was slain. The news of this event has already gone to the corners of the earth, and millions of families, the whole civilized world, are now watching with anxious hope to behold this case determined on what Sir William Blackstone calls the true principles of criminal law; upon principles permanent, uniform, and universal; in conformity with the dictates of truth and justice, the feelings of humanity and the indelible rights of mankind; upon principles that shall establish upon the best and surest foundation, peace to the home and security to the family of men.

The instructions presented by the defendant bring to the view of the Court two consistent lines of defence—one, that the act of the prisoner at the bar is justified by the law of the land under the circumstances of its commission; the other that, whether justified or not, it is free from legal responsibility, by reason of the state of the prisoner's mind, occasioned by the crime committed against him by the deceased. In both points of view, the relation which the deceased and the prisoner bore to each other at the moment of the fatal act are to be observed—the one as a husband, outraged before his own eyes in his home, his family, and his marital rights; the other an adulterer, *flagrante delicto*. And in this point of view, regarding both parties, counsel for the prisoner at the bar insist that his act was justified by law. Counsel for the prosecution assert that that act is destructive to society; that his act demands judgment of death against the prisoner at the bar, because the peace of society requires his life as a fitting penalty. The defence and the prosecution both plant themselves upon principles essential to the organization and existence of society. A brief review, then, of those principles is here demanded in the outset. The civilization of mankind, the very existence of civil society, depends not simply upon human life, because man can live in a savage state and without civilization; but the civilization of mankind and the existence of civil society does depend upon the family relation. A nation is but an aggregate number of families, and all social virtue proceeds from that relation. "Who knows not," said John Milton, "that chastity and pureness of living cannot be restored and continued, unless it be first established in private families, from whence the whole breed of man comes forth?"

"The family," says another distinguished moralist, "is the seminary of the social affections, the cradle of sensibility, where the first lessons are taught of that tenderness and humanity which cements mankind together; and, were they extinguished, the whole fabric of social institutions would be dissolved." In a general sense the family may embrace various relations and degrees of affinity more or less near, but, in a strict legal sense, it embraces the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, brothers and sisters. Now, the first great link in the social chain, upon which all others depend, is the nuptial tie that unites husband and wife. The union of the sexes proceeds from a natural impulse implanted in the human breast for the continuation of the species, but were that union regulated only by the passions it would soon degenerate into unbridled sensuality and licentious indulgence, as with savage races and wicked men. "Eternal discord, jealousy and violence," says a great moralist, "would ensue if man's chief object of affection were secured to him by no legal sanction, were his domestic enjoyments disturbed by incessant anxiety and licentious indulgence, inflamed by hope." No man, be his calling or station in life what it may, whether a statesman or a politician, a lawyer or a judge, a minister or a physician, a farmer, a merchant, a mechanic, a laboring man, a man of letters or a man of ease, no one could accomplish any object or follow any business if his chief earthly happiness were exposed to the adulterer's lawless invasion—if he was racked with incessant anxiety to keep the wife that another man might safely court.

To shut out these evils, we are told that marriage was ordained by God; that it existed from the earliest infancy of mankind, and that where it does not exist, they are sunk in barbarism; and the benign influence of the Christian religion to the human race is chiefly manifest in the permanence and dignity it gives to the marriage union. But the dignity and permanence of marriage is destroyed by adultery with the wife. Whatever may be the sin of the husband, who is faithless to his vows, when the wife becomes the adulterer's prey, the family is destroyed. The family, as before remarked, embraces the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister. And now, observe for a moment, how each and all of these relations are involved in the ruin of the wife. Whether marriage be regarded as a holy sacrament or a civil contract, when a man accepts a woman's hand in wedlock, he receives it with a vow that she will love, honor, serve and obey him; that she will cherish him in sickness and in health, and, forsaking all others, cleave only unto him. This union of husband and wife is sealed, whether the ceremony be performed by a minister or by a magistrate, by the same solemn injunction of human and Divine law, "Those whom God hath joined, let no man put asunder." No matter what may have been her character and conduct before, no matter what may have been his habits and walk in life, by marriage the wife is sanctified to the husband. The security of the home is an absolute right of all men, and it is of the utmost importance that this right should be secured to the evil as well as to the good. If the domestic happiness of a good man be destroyed by the adulterer, he may have many other sources of consolation—many ties may bind him to society. But the bad man's home may be his all, and if that home be destroyed, what shall save him, and others like him, from despair? It is one of the blessings of the marriage institution that it weans men from their sins and binds them by insensible degrees to their duties. And the law, by securing a man's home, affords the strongest inducement for the performance of man's duties. This sacred seal of the nuptial tie, pronounced at your marriage and at mine, was no idle ceremony. It was the solemn warning of the law to all mankind of the sacred relation which the wife holds to the husband; that thenceforth no man should look upon the woman to lust after her. It commands the adulterer to beware disturbing their peace. It *hallows the home*. Now, the injunction thus pronounced surely has some sanction. But the penalty for disobedience to that injunction did not originate in human statutes; it is not to be found in any act of Congress; it was written in the heart of man in the Garden of Eden, where the first family was planted; when the wife was formed from a rib taken from the husband's side, and pronounced "bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh."

And now, I beg your Honor to observe the consequences, to the family, of the adulterous breach of that injunction. I believe that every woman who takes upon herself the marriage vow means at the time faithfully to keep it, and no wife yields herself to the adulterer's embrace until he has won her love from her husband. By that act, the worst dishonor that man can suffer was heaped upon him whom the wife was bound to honor. She revolts from her obedience, and serves the husband no longer, when her body is surrendered to the adulterer's use. And how can the forsaken husband be cherished by her who leaves him to cleave to another—by her who is too apt to long for the hour of his death—if, as too often happens, it be not hastened by the poisoned cup administered by her own hands, or by the pistol or the knife of her paramour. Thus it is seen that the husband is robbed of love, honor, obedience, kindly service and cherished affection. *Those whom God hath joined the adulterer puts asunder.*

Next as to the relation of parent and child. That relation is the most universal in nature, and has the most solemn sanctions of the law. Its tenderness is known to him who, after the hour of travail, has received his offspring in his arms, has watched over its smiling infancy, has rejoiced in the bright promise of its youth, and has been accustomed, day by day and year by year, to trace in the lineaments of the child the features of the mother's face blended in strange harmony with his own; to look to this new being sprung from their joint existence as the hope and joy of their declining years. And if in God's providence he has not only watched over the cradle, but has stood by the grave of his offspring and has witnessed earth committed to earth, ashes to ashes, and dust to dust, he knows that the love of a parent for his child is stronger than death, for the bitter lamentation, "Would to God I had died for thee," has been wrung from many a parent's breast. But when the adulterer's shadow comes between the parent and the child, it casts over both a gloom darker than the grave. For what agony is equal to his who knows not whether the children gathered around his board are his own offspring or an adulterous brood hatched in his bed. To the child it is still more disastrous. Nature designs that children shall have the care of both parents. A mother's care is the chief blessing to the child; the mother's honor its priceless inheritance. But when the adulterer enters a family, the child is deprived of the care of one parent, perhaps of both. When death, in God's providence, strikes the mother from the family, the deepest grief that preys upon the husband's heart is the loss of her nurture and example to his orphaned child, and the sweetest conversation that parent and child can ever have is when they talk of the beloved mother that is gone. But how can a father name a lost mother to his child, and how can the daughter hear the mother's name without a blush. Death is merciful compared to the pitiless cruelty of him whose lust stains the fair brow of innocent childhood with a mother's shame, and corrupts a mother whose example may taint the daughter's heart. Again: the pride and glory of the family is its band of brothers and sisters, sprung from the same love, with the same blood coursing in their veins; their hearts are bound together by a cord that death cannot sever; for wide asunder as may be the graves of a household, varied as may be their lot on earth, when life's rough ocean is passed, soon or late, they may rejoice on the heavenly coast—a family in heaven. But when the adulterer puts the young wife asunder from her husband, her child is cut off from all kindred fellowship; the companionship and protection of a brother of the same blood can never be hers; no sister of the same blood can ever share her sorrows or her joys. Alone, henceforth, she must journey through life, bowed down with the mother's shame. Nor does the evil stop there, but it reaches upwards to the aged and venerable parents of the wretched husband and the ruined wife, and stretches around to the circle of relatives and friends that cluster around every hearth. Such are the results of the adulterer's lust upon the home—upon the home, not as it is painted by the poets of fancy, but upon the home as it is known and recognized by the law, as it exists in the household and belongs to the family of every man. They show that the adulterer is the foe of every social relation; the destroyer of every domestic affection; the fatal enemy of the family, and the desolator of the home. The crime belongs to the class that is known in law as *mala in se*; it is evil in itself, fraught with ruin to individuals and destruction to society. Such being its nature we can easily perceive why it is that in Holy Writ the crime of the adulterer is said to be one that admits of no ransom and no recompence; we can perceive why it is that in every book of the old and the new testament it is denounced; why it is that by every holy lawgiver, prophet and saint it is condemned. We can understand why it is twice forbidden in the ten commandments; and why Jehovah himself, from the tabernacle, in the midst of the congregation, declared that "the man who committeth adultery with another man's wife, even he that committeth adultery with his neighbor's wife, shall surely be put to death." By God's own ordinance, he was to be stoned to death, that every family in Israel, every man, woman and child, might have a hand in the punishment of the common enemy of the family. By the Levitical law the adulteress was subject to the same punishment, but the Redeemer of mankind, when upon earth, is supposed to have mitigated the punishment of the adulteress by requiring him that was without sin to cast at her the first stone. But no such condition was imposed in favor of the adulterer. There was no mitigation of his punishment, and we know His judgment of the sin of the adulterer, whose sacred lips declared that "He who looks upon another man's wife to lust after her, committeth adultery in his heart." But from the silence of scripture on that occasion it is to be inferred that as the adulterer and the adulteress were taken in the act, the adulterer on that day in Jerusalem had been put to death by the husband, as he might be by the Roman law, before the adulteress was brought to the Saviour's feet. The case recorded in the gospel of St. John has been decided here, as it often is, in favor of the adulterer and against the husband. But the argument of Dr. PALEY, alluded to by the counsel who has just preceded me, conclusively shows that that case cannot be cited in support of the adulterer's plea. In that day in Jerusalem, the laws of Moses, as a civil and political institution, had passed away, the sceptre had departed from Judea, and the Roman law had taken its place. Why was it that the men of Jerusalem brought not to our Saviour the adulterer taken at the same time, if they wanted to know the Saviour's judgment of the sin of adultery? But, while by the Roman law the adulterer suffered death, that punishment does not seem to have been imposed upon the adulteress. The woman, therefore, was brought to the Saviour's feet to hear what would be His judgment by those who then thought to tempt Him; for if the Saviour on that occasion should undertake to say the laws of Moses ought not to prevail, then an accusation might be brought against Him in the synagogue; if, on the other hand, He should hold that the law of Moses was to be enforced, then the ready accusation would leap to their lips that He was usurping judicial functions, and He would be brought to the judgment seat of the Roman authorities. And, as Dr. Paley observes, that case only serves to show that the Saviour by His word and acts on that occasion meant to rebuke those who tempted Him, but were not designed to shield the adulterer from the just doom of the law.

The examples that are usually given of the adulterer's punishment are where he is taken in the act. It will be observed, however, that the great original of human laws, the books of Moses, do not limit the punishment of the adulterer to that condition. What, then, is the act of adultery? In a legal sense the act of adultery is not limited to the fleeting moment of sexual contact, for then the adulterer would forever escape. But the law mocks not reason and human nature with any such vain absurdity. The act of adultery, like the act of murder, may extend over an indefinite period of time. And in a legal sense the act of adultery comprehends *every proximate act* in furtherance of, and as a means of, the consummate purpose of the wife's pollution. This is an established principle of English and American law, recognized from the time of Lord Stowell, as will hereafter be shown. If the adulterer be found, in the husband's bed he is taken in the act. If, on the husband's approach, he leaps from the couch and be found in a closet or under the bed, he is as clearly taken in the act as if the woman were found in his arms. If he provide a secret place for the express purpose of committing adultery with another man's wife, and be found leading, accompanying, or following her to that place for that purpose, he is taken in the act. If he not only provide but habitually keeps such a place, and is accustomed by preconcerted signals to entice the wife from the husband's house, to join her in the street, and accompany her to his guilty den, and if, after having given the preconcerted signals, he be found watching, spy-glass in hand, and lying in wait around the husband's house that the wife may join him for that guilty purpose, *he is taken in the act*. If a man hire a house, furnish its chambers, provide its bed, for the express purpose of habitually committing adultery there with another man's wife, and is accustomed day by day, and week by week, and month by month, to entice the wife from her husband's house, to tramp with him through alleys and streets to that den of shame, and after the hour of enjoyment send her back to her husband's house to receive his kiss and greet the pure wives and daughters of friends gathered at his board while her cheek may be yet flushed, and her form palpitating with the adulterer's embrace, it is an act of adultery the most appalling ever recorded in the annals of shame. And if, moreover, he has grown so bold that he will take the child of his friend, his little daughter, by the hand, separate her from the mother, lead the child to the house of a mutual friend to be kept there in charge while he leads the mother off to the guilty den in order to enjoy her there, it surpasses *all that has ever been conceived or written*, of cold, deliberate, remorseless lust! If this be not the culminating point of an adulterer's depravity, how much further can it go? *There is one point beyond.* The wretched mother, the ruined wife, has not yet been plunged into the horrible gulf of common prostitution to which he is rapidly hurrying her, and which is already yawning at her feet. Shall not that mother be saved, and how shall it be done? When a man has obtained such power over another man's wife that he can, not only at his signal entice her from her husband's house, but can separate that mother from her child for purposes of guilt, it shows that he has by some means acquired such an unholy mastery over that woman, body and soul, that there is no chance of saving her while he lives. The only hope of her salvation is that God's swift vengeance shall overtake *him*. The sacred glow of well-placed domestic affection, (no one knows better than your Honor,) grows brighter and brighter as years advance, and the faithful couple whose hands have been joined in wedlock in the morning of youth find their hearts drawn closer to each other as they descend the hill of life to sleep together at its foot.

But lawless love is short-lived as it is criminal, and the neighbor's wife, so hotly pursued and won by trampling down every human feeling and divine law, is speedily supplanted by some fresher lust. And then the loathed victim is sure to be soon cast off to common prostitution—to pass swiftly through a miserable life and a horrible death to the gates of hell—unless a husband's arm shall save her. Who, seeing these things, would not exclaim to the wretched husband—"Hasten, hasten to save the mother of your child, though she be lost to you as a wife! Rescue her from the hands of the adulterer at every hazard, and may the Lord, who watches over the home and the family, guide the bullet and direct the stroke!"

[Here the audience burst into applause, which was with difficulty suppressed by the officers of the Court.]

And when she is delivered, who would not reckon the salvation of that young mother cheaply purchased by the adulterer's blood—yea, that the blood of a score of adulterers is a cheap sacrifice to save one wife, one mother, from the horrible fate that on that Sabbath Day hung over this man's wife and the mother of his child? [Suppressed applause.]

Here, then, the counsel for the prosecution and the defence stand face to face. Counsel for the prosecution claim that the law demands that the husband shall not shed the adulterer's blood. I say that he should shed the blood of a whole hecatomb of adulterers to save his wife from prostitution. The law regards something as more valuable than human life. It regards the home and the family as worth many lives. Why is it that nations go to war? Is not war glorious in defence of home? Is human life so dear that man must stand by and see the home and the family desolated in order that blood may not be shed? Why, millions of men have sacrificed their lives for the home and the family, and will do so to the end of the world. Your Honor will observe that I and my colleagues mean to plant this case upon the law of the land, the law of the home, the law of the family,—upon no imaginary law,—because it has been an utter perversion of the opening argument to say that this case was planted upon any

ground but what was consistent with the plainest principles of law and the most undoubted rights and dearest interests of society.

This, may it please your Honor, leads me to four distinct propositions of law. *First*, that by marriage the husband acquires a legal interest and exclusive right in the person and chastity of his wife, absolute as his own life, and that may be defended by the same weapons and to the same extent that he may defend his own life.

Second, That this absolute right being destroyed by adultery with the wife, such act is an atrocious crime, [illegible], and that if the adulterer be slain in the commission of that crime, it is neither murder nor manslaughter, but is justifiable homicide.

Third, That the act of adultery, which justifies the husband in slaying the adulterer, is not limited to the moment of sexual contact, but extends to every proximate act in furtherance of and as a means of the consummate purpose of the wife's pollution.

And, fourth, that the wife's consent or participation in the crime, does not shield the adulterer, she being incapable in law of consenting to any invasion of the husband's marital right, so that every violation of the wife's chastity, is, in the contemplation of law, against the husband's will, and may be treated by him as an act of force and violence against the wife's person.

A brief examination will show how far these propositions are in conflict with, or supported by, positive authority, and I trust I shall satisfy this Court that they rest upon the firmest principles of human as well as of divine law.

And first, "By marriage," says Blackstone, in the fifteenth chapter of his Commentaries, First Book, marginal page, 442—"by marriage the husband and wife are one person in law, that is, the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during marriage, or at least is consolidated and incorporated into that of the husband, under whose wing, protection and *cover* she performs everything. He is her baron and lord. Upon this principle of an *union of person* in husband and wife depend almost all the legal rights, duties and disabilities that either of them acquires by marriage. For this reason," says Blackstone, "a man cannot grant anything to his wife, nor enter into any covenant with her, for the grant would be to suppose her separate existence, and to covenant with her would only be to covenant with himself." That is the law of husband and wife. Now, from this unity of being and consolidated existence of the husband and wife it follows that the husband acquires an absolute property and interest in her person and chastity, and an exclusive right to the enjoyment of her person and charms. Although she has a separate physical existence, with distinct organs, dimensions, passions, senses, and affections, by marriage her husband becomes their "baron and lord;" they are by law incorporated and consolidated into *his* existence, and the law uses the beautiful and expressive figure of the wing of a bird as an emblem of the husband's arm, to denote that the husband's power may protect the wife and the home as the eagle guards his mate and shelters the nest. From this consolidated and united existence, created by the law, it also follows that to maintain that unity and consolidated existence, the husband may employ the same weapons and the same force which may be employed for the maintenance and protection of his natural existence; for the legal existence of husband and wife is by law as absolute as natural life—the law being incapable of supposing, even for beneficial purposes, a separate existence; and, by consequence, as a man may repel by force and to the extremity of death an assailant of his natural existence, by the same right and to the same extremity he may repel any invasion of the united, incorporated existence, created by the law, between him and his wife. That this proposition is an absolute verity—an inevitable logical conclusion—from the relation of husband and wife, I submit without further remark.

The second proposition has two branches: First, that the act of adultery destroys this unity and absolute right of the husband in the wife, and is an *atrocious crime* against the husband; and secondly, that if the adulterer be slain in the commission of that crime, it is neither murder nor manslaughter. To the observations that have already been made on the first branch of the proposition, I will only add a single authority. I refer your Honor to Paige on Divorces; title, "Adultery," page 100:

"The crime of adultery is of an exceedingly aggravated nature. Aside from being a violation of the law of chastity, it is also a violation of a most solemn contract. The misery which it inflicts upon parents and children, relatives and friends; the total annihilation of domestic happiness, and the total disruption of parental and filial ties, which it necessarily produces, make it one of the basest forms of human atrocity." (Wayland's Moral Science, 346; 3 Dwight's Theology, 395.)

Now, that guilt should be imputed to a man for slaying another man in the act of committing against him the most atrocious crime is repugnant to human reason, and should be established by clear and positive authority. Because as a general, I may say a universal, law of society (unless adultery be an exception) it has never been questioned, wherever civilized man has trodden, that he may kill one engaged, and while engaged, in the commission of an atrocious crime against himself. The burden, then, of showing that it is a crime for the husband to kill the adulterer in the act of committing this atrocious crime against the husband is upon the prosecution. Your Honor observes that my proposition is limited to the slaying of the adulterer in the commission of the crime. The prosecution here have undertaken to show, and claim that for a husband to kill the adulterer in the act is a crime punishable by death, according to the common law of England, and they insist that this rule of law prevails in the District of Columbia and is the law of the land.

This brings us, then, to inquire, what is the common law of this District. Immemorial usages and customs, approved by the judgment of the people, and evidenced by judicial decisions, constitute, according to Blackstone, the common law of England; or, as is well expressed by the Supreme Court in 2 Bailey, 56, "the *lex non scripta*, or common law, is a rule of action prescribed *by the common consent and agreement of the community*, as one applicable to different relations, and capable of preserving the peace, good order and harmony of society, and rendering unto every man that which of right belongs to him. Its sources are to be found in the usages, habits and customs of the people. The common law of a country will never be stationary, but will be modified and extended by analogy, construction and custom, so as to embrace new relations, springing up from time to time by amelioration or change of society. The present common law of England is as dissimilar from that of Edward II. as is the present state of society."

In our search for the principles of common law applicable to this case we have here the rule. They should be approved by the agreement and consent of the community, in accordance with their usages, customs, manners of life and social condition, and be evidenced by judicial decisions or by decisions recognizing analogous principles.

This District was organized in 1801. From that day to this it has never been adjudged that a husband who kills an adulterer is guilty of any crime, nor has any principle ever been adjudged within that period by this Court or any court of other jurisdiction that a man was guilty of any crime who destroyed the seducer or violator of female chastity.

So far, then, as the proof of the common law which we are searching for is to be considered, there is no evidence to be found in the judicial decisions of this District, that the rule of the common law which is claimed, on the other side does dwell here.

But it is said that, by the act of Congress upon the organization of this District, the laws of the State of Maryland were continued, and that the common law of England may have dwelt there and thus been brought into the District. From the time that the first colonist set his foot on the Maryland shore to this hour, the judicial reports of the State of Maryland afford no decision recognizing the criminality of the husband who slays the adulterer, or recognizing any criminality in the man who violates female chastity. By the Bill of Rights of 1774 it is declared that the Colonists claim the right to the English common law, and the same claim, as your Honor knows, was made by all the colonists. But, as has been often held by the Supreme Court, that claim does not bring the whole common law of England into the State, but only that portion of the common law which may be found adapted to the habits, customs, and social condition of the people.

It was said by the Supreme Court, in the case of Van Ness *vs.* Packard, 2 Peters, 144, that the common law of England is not to be taken to be in all respects that of America; our ancestors brought with them its general principles, and claimed it as their birthright, but they brought with them and adopted only that portion which was applicable to their situation. Neither, then, in the State of Maryland, nor in this District, has been adopted the principle or the rule of action under which the prosecution claims that the prisoner at the bar has been guilty of a crime. But this Court may, perhaps, have power now to incorporate or adopt any principle of the common law which may be found adapted to the habits, customs and usages of the people. Whether it has such power in a case, involving life might be a debateable question, but for the sake of argument and of meeting the question fairly on its merits, I will concede that proposition, and then the question will be submitted to the judgment of this Court,—when and how came the principle to be found in the English common law that the slaying of an adulterer in the act by the injured husband is a crime, what has been the effect of this principle upon the social condition of this country, and how far is this principle adapted to the manners, customs and social condition of this District? And this brings me then to the main point of this case—the origin of what is claimed by the prosecution to be the common law of this question.

In the year 1671, and the twenty-third of the reign of Charles II., a court was held by Twisden, a corrupt judge of that age, in the County of Surrey, and a man was there brought before him named John Manning, to be tried for his life. Manning was a married man, a husband, who, entering his house one day, found his wife in the arms of his neighbor who was committing adultery with her. The husband snatched up a stool, struck a blow on the adulterer's head and killed him on the spot; and for that act he was arraigned before Twisden as the prisoner is arraigned at this bar, for murder. As an Englishman it was his birthright to have his act passed on by a jury of his countrymen, and his guilt or innocence determined by them, in accordance with the common law. But that was the dark day of judicial tyranny and corruption—the day when Judges usurped the liberties of the people when jurors were fined and sent to jail for refusing to find verdicts against their consciences upon the charges of the Court—the day when Twisden, from the King's Bench, dared to declare in Westminster Hall that "*the Judge is intrusted with the liberties of the people—and his saying is the law.*" The same book which records the burning of Manning's hand as a felon, for delivering his wife from the adulterer, caught in his own house on his own bed, declares also these judicial iniquities: Leach and five others, being of the jury at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey, this last session, refused to find certain Quakers guilty according to their evidence, and upon this they were bound to appear here the first day of the term, and they appeared accordingly, and the Court directed information to be drawn against them and upon that they were fined. —*T. Raymond's Reports*, 97.

Your Honor recollects very well that the Nonconformist act of Charles II. punished Quakers, Catholics, and all other Nonconformists of that day. And judicial persecution under that act was one of the burning iniquities of that day. Take another instance: "Wagstaff and others, citizens of London, being sworn upon a petty jury at the Sessions of the Old Bailey, to try Goffe and divers others, indicted upon the late statute of Nonconformity, *refused to find the parties indicted guilty*, contrary to their evidence, which, in the opinion of the Judge, was full and pregnant, and upon this the Court fined them 100 marks a-piece, and condemned them to be imprisoned until they paid the fine. And now they bring a *habeas corpus*, and upon the return of this, all this whole matter appeared, and upon mature consideration they were remanded. And by Twisden, Justice: *The Judge is intrusted with the liberties of the people, and his saying is the law.* And a man could not have a bill of exceptions at the common law till Westminster, 2. And now this doth not lie in matters of the crown. And so it was adjudged that the return was sufficient and the prisoners were remanded!" T. Raymond, Rep. 138.

That was the day on which it was adjudged that the husband was a felon, for slaying the adulterer in his own house. And now, let it be observed, how that judgment in favor of adultery came to be rendered. We have seen that Manning was entitled to trial of his guilt or innocence by jury, but Twisden directed a *special verdict* of the facts to be found, and reserved the question of guilt or innocence to the King's Bench. On the 13th day of November, 1671, the case came before that Court, and it was resolved by the judges that Manning was guilty of manslaughter, and they burned him as a felon in the hand. Manning's case is found in four reports of that day—T. Raymond, Ventris, Keble, and Kelyng. Some years afterwards it was copied in a book called *Hale's History of the Pleas of the Crown*, which was not published until after Hale's death: from Hale it was copied by Foster, from Foster it was cited by Blackstone, and thence by Hawkins, East, Russell, and Archbold, and finally by the whole tribe of American compilers of criminal law. And by dint of this mere force of frequent repetition it has come to be asserted and by many believed that a man must stand by his own bedside, behold the adulterer polluting his wife, and not raise his hand to vindicate his own rights as a man and a husband.

Now, may it please your Honor, when Manning's case was decided the world had passed through four epochs. Man's family, his wife, his home, and his domestic relations had been guarded and secured under four different systems of laws. The Jewish Dispensation, the laws of the Grecian Republic, the laws of the Roman Empire, and the Gothic institutions that were founded on the ruins of the Western Empire. *By every one of those systems the husband who slew the adulterer in the act was justified*, (4 Blackstone, 181, 192.) He was justified by the Jewish dispensation; he was justified by the laws of Solon; he was justified by the laws of the Roman Empire, justified by the Gothic institutions, which have given form and shape to our own—nay, more, by the Common Law for a thousand years, he stood uncondemned!

The common law of England dates its origin, as a compiled code, from the time of Alfred, in the year 800. The laws of Alfred are now lost, but their principles are preserved in the maxims of the common law, extant in a series of reports, from the time of Edward the Second to Charles the Second. From that date, a period of three hundred and sixty-four years, no word is to be found in the common law imputing guilt to the husband for vindicating his right in the chastity of his wife. Nay more, it is a recorded principle of the common law, from the time of Bracton, in 1569, that homicide is justifiable; homicide—call it shedding of blood, if you please, because that seems to be scarecrow of this case—that shedding man's blood and taking man's life was justifiable for the prevention of any atrocious crime; and the violation of any man's wife by the adulterer was regarded as such crime. It has, moreover, always been a principle of the common law never denied even now, except in the case of the adulterer, that where a man is engaged in the commission of a crime punishable by death his homicide is justifiable. Now it is mentioned by Paley, and also appears from Blackstone, that, by the laws of the Commonwealth immediately preceding the reign of Charles the Second, adultery was *punished by death*. It thus appears that adultery was a crime punishable in England by death at a period immediately preceding the judgment in the Manning case. Now, the principle of the Manning case is stated by Blackstone, page 181, to be this; "That whereas the violaition of a wife's chastity had, theretofore, been regarded under every system of law as an offence against the husband, who might slay the adulterer in the act, yet it was now discovered that *the wife's consent* changed the nature of the act, and delivered the adulterer from the husband's hand." The doctrine is thus expressed—after stating how the law in ancient times and other systems justified homicide in defence of chastity, of one's self and relations, Blackstone says, "And so too the husband or father may justify killing a man who attempts a rape upon his wife or daughter, *but not if he takes them in adultery by consent*, for the one is forcible and felonious but not the other." (4 Blackstone, 181.) And Blackstone seems to have blushed at the doctrine sought to be introduced into the common law by Manning's case, for afterwards stating how other systems of law *justified* the husband in killing the adulterer, he says, "Yet in England it is not *absolutely* ranked in the class of justifiable homicide, as in case of a forcible rape, but it is manslaughter. *It is, however, the lowest degree of it*, and therefore in such a case the Court directed the burning in the hand to be gently inflicted." (4 Blackstone, 192.) When, in the history of human law, has such inconsistent hypocrisy been employed to shelter guilt?

We have here, then, the principle of the Manning case, the principle claimed to belong to the common law on which this prosecution rests, viz.: that the *consent of the wife* to the violation of her chastity shields her accomplice in crime and turns the sword of the law from the guilty adulterer against the injured husband. Now, the wretch who forces a woman's chastity is abhorred by all men and is justly, by all laws, punishable by death at the husband's hands. But in what degree is he less worthy of that punishment, and less to be abhorred, who not only defiles the person of the wife but accomplishes that object by corrupting her heart. This rule of the common law then makes a distinction for the first time found in any human institution—for the first time in the history of the family of man—a distinction between the ravisher and the adulterer founded on the *consent of the wife*. This being the nature of the distinction and the origin of the rule, we may well inquire how came such a rule to be introduced at that time into the common law, since no trace of it is to be found before that period? A judicial decision establishing a rule of property or of social life is always to be read by the light of the age in which it was determined. In every age of the world there is some predominant feature that marks that age,—either some great virtue or some great vice, that, erecting its crest above all others, stamps its features upon the age. The age of Charles II. was the age of adultery. The throne was filled by a monarch whose debaucheries corrupted the nation; the palace was filled with harlots; the Court was thronged with adulterers and adulteresses; the nobility vied with each other in shameless profligacy; men of rank made a traffic of the chastity of their wives, daughters and sisters; men of talent, like the Earl of Marlborough, profited by a sister's prostitution, and ate the bread of a wanton without a blush, wives, mothers and sisters, the [illegible] kingdom were pursued by profligate [illegible] with impunity; chastity was ridiculed and female virtue was a jest. We are told by the historian that no rank or profession escaped the prevailing morality; that public virtue was at its lowest ebb. The judges of that day were the panders, the partakers and the protectors of the corruptions of the age. The same court that adjudged the husband to be a felon for slaying the adulterer in his bed—that same court, as we have seen, fined and sent jurors to jail for refusing to return verdicts according to the Judge's bidding; that same court burned women for witchcraft, hunted Quakers, Catholics and Nonconformers to death; that same court sent two of the most devout men that have appeared on earth since the time of the Apostles—John Howe and Richard Baxter—to prison for preaching and praying; that same court sentenced to the pillory, and to jail for years, the author of the Pilgrim's Progress, John Bunyan, for preaching the gospel to the poor. This is a picture of the age from the English historian, Macaulay. This, then, was the state of morals, of justice, and of social life at the time the principle was introduced into the common law of England that a wife's consent to the violation of her chastity makes it a crime for the husband to kill an adulterer in the act. And when society in this District and American social life shall be reduced to the same condition—when the high offices of Government shall be filled by open, avowed adulterers—when the professions of law, medicine and divinity shall be thronged by libertines, who may abandon their duty to pursue adultery and defile the homes of their friends—when female virtue shall be a mockery and the chastity of woman a jest; then, but not till then, will be the time for this Court to introduce this principle into the common law of this District, which never yet has been heard from the judgment seat. Then it may be necessary for the Court to extend the shield of the law over its attorneys, to save their lives from the hands of the husbands whose wives they have violated, whose homes they have dishonored, whose families they have made desolate.

I claim, then, may it please your Honor, upon this proposition, that the new principle, the exception introduced into the common law in regard to the consent of the wife, had its origin in a state of manners and of social life that does not exist in this country, and that that rule is not applicable here. It is founded upon the principle that the wife's consent can qualify the degree of the adulterer's guilt and determine the husband to be a criminal. In American social life there is a freedom from restraint and supervision that exists nowhere else, and this arises from various causes. Husbands, fathers and brothers devote a large share of their time to the cares of life and to providing for the family, during which the female portion of the family are left to themselves without any protection but their own virtue. The frequent changes of habitation and the equality of our condition lead to a frankness of intercourse that requires for the sanctity of the home and the security of the marriage bed, a rigorous personal responsibility to the hazard of death. The peculiar features of society in this District are also to be noted before any principle of social law favoring the seducer and adulterer shall be introduced. Families come hither from all portions of the Union to remain for a shorter or a longer period of time. To enjoy any social life here, the intercourse must be frank and without suspicion, not allowing the time that, in longer established communities, may enable individuals to choose and pick out those with whom they will associate. It is the custom here for the officers of the Government, and those in the public employment, to throw open their doors with a confiding hospitality that exists nowhere else. This forms a peculiar feature and attraction in Washington society. Attracting population and stimulating trade it adds to the wealth and the prosperity of the city and the District. But, if these social occasions are to be made the places of guilty assignation; if they are to become the means by which the adulterer pursues his lust; then the doors of the family must be swiftly closed. No man would be willing that his house should be made the scene of an assignation, or that the social occasion, when he desires to give his friends and neighbors happiness, shall become the occasion of corrupting some innocent wife.

I pass, with these observations, from this proposition. The doctrine on which the prosecution rests originated in Manning's case, copied by Hale, Foster and Blackstone. But it is also to be observed that from the day when Manning's case was decided until the present hour it has never been followed by the conviction of a husband in England. From the day that Manning's hand was burned no husband has been punished in England as a felon for taking the life of an adulterer.

In three cases, to be sure, the doctrine stated by Hale, Foster, &c., has been declared by Judges from the bench—The Queen *vs.* Fisher, The Queen *vs.* Kelly, and Pearson's case—two of them ruled by Mr. Justice Parke, and the other by Baron Rolfe. In one of them there was no adultery with the wife, in the other there was no marriage, and in the third the crime was of a totally different nature. From the time of Alfred until the reign of Charles II., there is no evidence by any judicial decision that a husband was regarded as a felon by the common law for slaying the adulterer, and from the time of Charles II. till the present hour that principle has never been sanctioned by the conviction of any husband in England.

But it is said that this rule has been sanctioned by Courts of the United States, and my learned friend, the District-Attorney—(I say, my friend, for, notwithstanding some angry passages between us in the progress of this cause, they have all been explained, and I am happy to say that I not only know him, but shall be glad to cherish his acquaintance)—my friend here stated that this principle had been recognized by the Courts of North Carolina, and he supposed that by consequence it should be recognized here. But I submit to his better judgment that though the decision in that case may be a guide for the illustration of a principle, yet it is not to be accepted as an authority, and in that point of view, I apprehend, the District-Attorney meant to be understood. Three cases have been cited here, two from North Carolina, and one from South Carolina. The first is the case of John in 8 Iredell. In that case it is undoubtedly true the judges, copying from Hale, Foster, and Blackstone, do speak of the rights of husband and wife in the same terms in which they are there spoken of. But your Honor will observe that case was not parallel to the present one. That was the case of *a slave* where the marriage relation does not exist, and the legal right of the husband cannot therefore be predicated. "In a state of slavery marriage cannot produce any civil effect, because *slaves* are deprived of all civil rights." (Wheeler's Law of Slavery, 199. 6 Martin's Louisiana R., 559.) It was said by the learned counsel for the prosecution that the same principles of criminal justice appply to the slave and to the white man. With submission, I say that I do not find that to be the law in the Slave States. In the first place, as the slave has no legal property in the person and chastity of his wife, the legal right on which this defence is planted could not exist. In the second place, it has been expressly decided that in the case of homicide the same principles of law do not apply to a slave as to a white man. The same court of North Carolina refused to charge that a negro could not be convicted of murder except on the same amount of evidence which would be required in the case of a white man. That ruling was, by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, ruled to be right. (1 Iredell, Wharton's Cr. Law.) The same illustrations of criminal principles are to be found in other cases decided in Slave States. It is one of the anomalies which necessarily follow from the peculiar relations of master and slave. And, as has been suggested, that same case shows also that the whole subject of Slavery was brought into the common law which, before, had never known that institution and that relation. We cannot argue, with whatever respect the opinion of the Supreme Court of North Carolina may be treated—we cannot argue from cases arising where the relation is between persons in slavery, to cases where the relation is that of husband and wife among freemen. Besides, the question now presented before this Court, does not seem to have been presented for argument in Manning's case. His rights as a husband were not heard, for, among the iniquities of that day, prisoners on trial for life were not allowed either counsel or defence. The discussion as to the law regulating the relation of husband and wife among freemen is one which is now presented in this Court, and cannot be illuminated by any decisions as to the relations of persons living in a state of slavery. There is, however, one other case and it is in regard to a white man, cited from Jones's North Carolina Reports. It will be observed, however, on an examination of that case, that there was abundant evidence, at least some evidence, sufficient to satisfy the Court that the killing arose from precedent malice, and did not result immediately on the discovery of the guilt of the adulterer. Besides, your Honor will observe that case was ruled by the Court upon the authority of the preceding case of John, in 8 Iredell, and only adopted the errors that, as I have heretofore undertaken to show, exist in that case. There was one case, however, cited from Will's S. C. Reports, which bears strongly on this argument, because it will be found, on an examination of the case, that in that case the adulterer slew the husband who was endeavoring to rescue the wife from his toils. It was held that the adulterer was guilty of murder and could not set up the principle of self-defence, because the husband had a right to rescue the wife by force [illegible] might be necessary to accomplish that object. This whole doctrine of female chastity, especially in regard to husband and wife, is one that has frequently arisen in American Courts. The same principle rule it wherever it arises, whether in regard to the seduction of the sister or adultery with the wife. Now, what is the common law of America on this subject, as manifested by judicial decisions? Singleton Mercer, who followed the seducer of his sister for days, and shot him in a coach, was acquitted. Myers, who, with his friend, sought the adulterer of his wife at his hotel, in his chamber, and shot him on his bed, upon no other evidence than the letters of his wife, was acquitted. Jacob Green, tried at Newcastle, Delaware, in April, 1850, for the murder of Abraham Redding, was acquitted. Stomph, tried in Washington County, Maryland, on an indictment with intent to kill the seducer of his wife, was acquitted. Smith, who killed the man who, before marriage, had seduced his wife, and Sherlock, who was tried in Philadelphia a short time ago, and having accompanied the seducer of his wife from the lodge, shot him dead on the street, were acquitted. I am reminded also, by one of my associates, of the case of Bowyer, tried recently at Fincastle, Va., in which the jury also vindicated female chastity. Where, then, I ask, has the adulterous doctrine of Charles the Second's reign taken root in American ground? Not where the Stars and Stripes wave, not even where the Queen's Crown rules, because it is but a short time ago that in Canada, the husband followed the seducer of his wife from city to city and slew him, and the effort to establish this adulterous doctrine of Charles the Second's Bench was disowned by Englishmen, and the husband instantly acquitted.

If that principle of law is to be introduced, some other evidence must be found than its approval in the hearts and judgments of the people. I have passed over the case of Ryan, reported in 2 Wheeler's Criminal Cases, page 54. The charge of the Court in that case embodies the principles of American law. The Judge left it to the jury to decide, under all the circumstances of the case, whether the crime charged upon the prisoner was murder, manslaughter, or justifiable homicide, and observed: "If the jury are of opinion that the prisoner committed the act while the deceased was in criminal intercourse with his wife, it would not be murder, nor even manslaughter, but would be justifiable homicide, *se defendendo*. Now, this case is distinguished from the others I have named. The others were the solemn judgment of jurors upon their oaths. This was the solemn sanction of a judicial tribunal to the American law. The Court remarked, "Her consent could be of no avail to increase or extenuate the crime, if in the husband's presence." Here, then, the doctrine of the wife's consent, laid down in Blackstone, is smitten down. But there is a qualification which I desire to call to the attention of the Court, lest it should be misunderstood. The Judge speaks of the consent of the wife "in the husband's presence." That expression had reference to the particular facts of that case, where the adulterous act was supposed to be done in the same room where the husband was. But the husband's absence cannot qualify the husband's right, so far as the wife's consent is concerned, because, by the American law, the husband is always present with his wife; his arm is ever by her side: his wing is always over her. The consent of the wife can never in any degree affect the question of the adulterer's guilt, and if he be slain by the husband in the act it is justifiable homicide. The instructions prayed for the defence in this case are in the very words of the Court in Ryan's case. Coming nearer home, in the case of Jarboe, who slew the seducer of his sister because he refused to marry her, the jury acquitted him in fifteen minutes.

I pass now to the third proposition, which involves the question what constitutes an act of adultery? In the progress of this cause one of the learned counsel for the prosecution was understood to claim that it was necessary for the husband to have "ocular proof" of the act of coition.

Mr. Carlisle—No, we carefully used the words of the authorities, and said that the husband must *find* the parties in the act.

Mr. Stanton—It does credit to the frankness as well as the good sense of the counsel not to claim that doctrine; but it is the doctrine of Manning's case, of Hale, Foster, and Blackstone. The wife, according to that doctrine, may not only consent to the act, but the husband, if he come in the dark, cannot lay his hand upon the adulterer until he lights a candle, and when the light is brought and the husband sees his shame, he cannot lay his hands upon the adulterer without having the felon's brand burnt upon that hand. The purpose of the King's Bench was to erect before the husband, the gallows and the branding iron, that the courtiers and corrupt men of the time might pursue with impunity the wives and daughters of the people: and hence in that day, they held, not only that the wife's consent might shield the adulterer, but that unless the avenging husband's eyes should behold his shame the gallows was his doom.

And even as late as a few years ago, Baron Parke, sitting on the judgment seat in England, said, the husband must have "ocular inspection" of the act.

Then, what is the adulterous act, and what is necessary to show it? It is the fact of the adultery that constitutes the guilt of the adulterer, and it is that same fact that constitutes the justification of the husband. That fact is to be judged of according to the ordinary rules of evidence as admitted by the learned counsel in this case—according to the rule of evidence that obtains in regard to every other fact. In this case, the evidence of guilt it, is claimed, was brought directly to the visual sense of the prisoner at the bar, but whether that be so or not is a fact to be determined by the jury according to the ordinary rules of evidence. Originally it was held, that on application for divorce in England, they could only be obtained upon proof by witnesses who saw the actual sexual contact, the *rem in re*. But that doctrine was exploded by Lord Stowell, in the case of Loveden *vs.* Loveden. (Pointer on Marriage, p. 138.) And the following principles established by that learned Judge, are now the established rules of law in regard to the proof of adultery:

1. It is a fundamental rule that it is not necessary to prove the direct fact of adultery; because, if it were otherwise, there is not one case in a hundred in which that proof would be attainable. (Lord Stowell in Lowden *vs.* Lowden; 2 Haggard.)

2. In every case, almost, it is inferred from circumstances that lead to it by fair inference, as a necessary conclusion, and unless this were the case, and unless this were so held, no protection whatever could be given to marital rights.—*Ib.*

3. The only general rule that can be laid down is that the circumstances must be such as would lead the guarded discretion of a reasonable man to the conclusion.—*Ib.*

4. The facts are not of a technical nature; they are facts determinable upon common grounds of reason; upon such subjects the natural and the legal interpretation must be the same.—*Ib.*

5. There must be such *proximate circumstances* proved, as by former decisions, or in their own nature and tendency, satisfy the legal conviction of the Court that the criminal act has been committed. (Williams *vs.* Williams, 1 Hagg. C. C. R. 299. Page on Divorce; 105, 2 Greenleaf's Evidence, sec. 41.)

Frequenting houses of ill fame, cohabitation, are circumstances that manifest guilt. (Page 103, Bishop on Divorce.)

In this country it has been held that a married man who visits and remains with his paramour one night in every week for months at her residence, a half a mile from his own, is guilty of the offence of "*living in adultery*." That the sleeping together under the same roof at stated times must be regarded as a living together, and it is not necessary that the man should take up his abode with the woman or take her to his home and make her supreme in his family. (Collins *vs.* The State, 14 Alabama Reports.) And the true rule is thus clearly stated in the Supreme Court of North Carolina: "An habitual surrender of the person of one to the sexual gratification of the other, is a *cohabiting together in adultery*." (State *vs.* Jolly, 3 Dev. and Batt., 110.)

These authorities establish the proposition that any *proximate act* in furtherance of or as a means of the consummate purpose of the wife's pollution is in the legal sense an *act of adultery*, and hence, if the adulterer be found in such act by the husband, he may lawfully be slain.

I now pass now to the fourth and last proposition, that the wife's consent cannot shield the adulterer, she being incapable by law of consenting to any invasion of the husband's marital rights; that, in the absence of his consent or connivance, every violation of the wife's chastity is, in contemplation of the law, forcible, and against his will, and may be treated by him as an act of violence and force on the wife's person. On this proposition I have already had occasion to make some remarks. It follows as a logical conclusion from the unity of husband and wife, as stated in the first proposition, because, as has been seen, her very being and existence is suspended or at least incorporated and consolidated, as Blackstone says, unto that of the husband during marriage. He cannot make a grant to her, or covenant with her, for a grant would be to suppose her separate existence, and a covenant would be to covenant with himself.

Now, if the separate existence of the wife cannot be supposed for beneficial purposes, then upon no principle of law recognized in this country, or anywhere else, can that consent sanction a crime against the husband. Consent is an essential element of inquiry on an indictment for ravishment, because there the inquiry is as to the injury done to society, and that injury depends upon the use of force. All injuries to society of this class contemplate force upon the person, and the law, in undertaking to punish a man for ravishing a woman, requires that the act should be by force and *against her will*, and consent on her part excuses the accused, by the terms of the statute. But here the inquiry is not as to the injury to society, but the injury to the husband, and the object of the Judges of Charles II. was to place the private injury of adultery on the same footing as against the husband—that is to say, that the consent of the wife should shield the adulterer from the husband, as consent of the woman would relieve from public prosecution for rape. But the legal unity of husband and wife, her absolute incapacity to consent even to accept a gift or grant from her husband, forbids her yielding to another that which belongs to him. And it follows that the husband, having an absolute property and exclusive right in the chastity of his wife. Any invasion of that right by another man is a forcible act against the husband. The law does not regard the degree of force. Any movement to the person of the wife to invade her chastity is an act of force. To raise the arm or level a weapon against a man coupled with an intention to do him injury is an assault, a forcible act in contemplation of law, and so any movement towards a man's wife to violate her chastity is an act of force; and hence the right of the husband to resist that force is justified by the clearest principles of law.

The learned counsel for the prosecution says he condemns adultery as much as any one—that no man shall surpass him in indignation for that crime—but that he abhors lawless violence. So do I. But the very question is, whether the husband, in vindicating his wife's chastity, is guilty of lawless violence. And in undertaking to designate the prisoner's act as one of lawless violence, the counsel assumes the very question involved. Upon no theory of law or justice recognized among men has the maintenance, protection or defence of a right been regarded as a revengeful act, or as an act of lawless violence. By contemplation of law, as has already been said, the wife is always in the husband's presence and under his wing. So that any movement against her person or to invade his property and exclusive right in her chastity, is a hostile movement against his legal right, and may be met and resisted as such. We place, then, this defence upon the same ground and limit it by the same principles as self-defence. If a man be assailed, his right to slay the assailant is not limited to the very moment when a fatal blow is about to be given to him. Any movement indicating a fatal purpose, justifies him, by the right of self-defence, in killing the assailant on the spot. So, again, if an individual lies in wait for another, with intent to put him to death or inflict upon him some grievous bodily harm, the threatened individual is not bound to wait until the stroke is given, but if he find his enemy lying in wait, and the purpose be indicated by any overt act, the party about to be assailed may kill on the spot. (East's Pleas of the Crown; title, "Homicide.") So far, and thus far only, is it necessary to apply the well-established principles of law for the vindication of the prisoner. The theory of our case is, that here was a man living in a continuous state of adultery with the wife of the prisoner, and was daily enticing her from her home, and by an immoral power acquired over that woman—a power monstrous and unparalleled in the social history of this country—he could lure her from her husband's house and the side of her child, and was day by day dragging her through the streets to his guilty den, that he might gratify his lust upon her person. That the husband beheld him in the very act of drawing her from his presence—his arm, his wing, his nest—and finding him in that act the right to slay him stands upon the firm principles of self-defence—defence of home and of marital right. On examination it will be found that this is no visionary theory—no such theory as seems to be apprehended by the learned counsel for the prosecution who opened this discussion. He said that if the doctrine of this defence should be sanctioned by the Court, society could not exist, because it was an exercise of private justice—private vengeance—and such punishment of adultery would be followed by similar punishment for other crimes, and would lead to scenes of blood. But even if that were so, I ask were it not better that the streets should run with blood than that the homes of men should be destroyed at will by the adulterer? But it is not so. Neither you nor I can be frightened by such appalling pictures. Thank God adultery is a crime that seldom occurs in American society, and it is rare that such great moral events as this break forth to startle society and set men to examine the true principles and foundations on which our social system rests. And if this case should lead to an examination of the principles and laws on which the peace and security of home and the family depend, and shall result in planting around the home and family the safeguards of law and in breaking through the defences by which corrupt judges in the time of Charles the Second undertook to shield the adulterer from the arm of the husband, then some good may come from the dreadful evil and misfortune that occasioned this event.

But I am admonished by the approach of the hour of adjournment that I cannot pursue the discussion of the other points of construction, and shall leave them to my colleague. I thank your Honor for the patience with which you have heard me. I have endeavored to discuss this case upon principles which I believe, as a man, a father and a husband, are essential to the peace and security of your home and of mine—to the peace and security of the society where my home is planted as well as yours.

I trust that, as it has already been your good fortune as a Judge of this Court to lay down the law that secures the family from the sister's seducer, it may also be your good fortune to establish on the best and surest foundations the principles of law that secure the peace of the home and the sanctity of the family in the relations of husband and wife, which have in so striking a manner been violated in this case. [Loud applause, which was immediately suppressed.]

Speech of James T. Brady, Esq. for the Defence.

Mr. Brady said: If your Honor please, I am quite sure that you will extend to me during the observations I have now to make, the same polite attention, which I am happy to acknowledge having received at your hands since I had the honor to take the oath of office on being admitted to the brotherhood of the Washington Bar, and present myself, for the first time, before a Jury of this District, to assist in defending a personal friend on a charge affecting his life. I make this request, your Honor, because it is possible that, not being entirely familiar with the practice of this District, I may, in discussing these instructions, inadvertently depart a little from the line of argument exactly appropriate at such a time. It certainly is not my intention or my wish to do so. I shall endeavor to confine myself cautiously to the proper discharge of the particular duty which now devolves upon me. And as I am addressing your Honor for the last time in this case, my client feels, as I myself feel, the great importance of striving to convince your Honor's judgment as to the propriety of the requests for instructions which we have presented. I will not interfere, I trust, with the line of argument adopted by my learned associate in his very able and thorough discussion of the marital relation, and all the rights, duties and responsibilities incident to that relation. I will restrict myself to the other subjects for instruction to which he either adverted not at all, or only in a casual manner. It will be necessary for me, however, in reference to the instructions we thus pray, to develope, perhaps, I may say, for the first time, the entire theory of this defence, as it stands affected, first, by the testimony for the prosecution alone, and, secondly, by all the proofs in the case. It will be discovered that there are very great differences of opinion between our learned opponents and ourselves in reference to the effect of the case which they made, before we had been heard at all in defence of the accused. It is absolutely necessary that I should present these two views of the subject, to show that my learned friend, Mr. Carlisle, is, as I respectfully claim, in error, when he insists that we are praying instructions of a comparatively abstract nature, and to show that they consist with the facts established on this trial—such facts as we claim to be entirely uncontradicted and indisputable. The learned District-Attorney commenced by stating a case which, in his mode of presenting it, might well be designated by the frightful word, "assassination," and properly called a "deliberate murder"—seeming to offer, in none of its aspects, any excuse or alleviation. I must repeat what the learned District Attorney stated in that connection—how he displayed Mr. Sickles moving from his house on the fatal Sunday, "a perfect magazine of weapons"—armed to the teeth—a piece of human flying artillery—"an animated battery"—capable of placing itself in any position, and of hurling the missiles of death against the unfortunate Key, in any point or place to which he might retreat in his terror, in his desperation, his agony, or in his shame. [illegible] also, refer to what was said about my client, that he knew Mr. Key to be unarmed, and that, with fearful advantages on his side, he gave to the deceased no opportunity to protect himself, but, mercilessly, and in a cowardly and brutal manner, struck him down. That picture, so vividly drawn, was an exaggeration as it was imaginative. But drawn in all integrity, and with a desire to adhere strictly to the truth, as I presume the desire of my learned friend always is, it is utterly unsustained, as we shall have occasion to see by the evidence which the prosecution produced. Now, every man in the world would be exceedingly surprised if the case were left to stand there, considering the personal character and the relations of these two gentlemen, who thus came together in one of the streets of this city "in the gush of that Sabbath morning." If, considering some slight passages that have occurred during this trial—some trifling ebullitions of feeling that have for a moment disturbed the fraternal relations which your Honor, I am sure, like myself, desires should always exist between the members of the Bar—I had taken offence (which did not in fact happen) at a remark or suggestion which escaped in this case, and should meet my friend Mr. Carlisle, after the close of this trial, in one of the thoroughfares of Washington, and discharge a pistol at him, once, or twice, or thrice, would not the world say, considering the relations which are known to exist between us—known to your Honor and to the jury during the brief period in which we have been associated,—that, in such a state of things there must be some pretext for my act? I have put a case which is distasteful to myself, and impossible to occur. But we are at liberty to illustrate a position so important as that I now take in behalf of the accused, by any extreme hypothesis, if it be consistent with logic, experience, and the rules of law. We suggested, at an early period, that our defence rested on two original propositions. I have seen from the public discussions, elicited in regard to this case, and I have heard even from intelligent lawyers the suggestion, that the theories of our defence were deemed inconsistent. That if it were true, that Mr. Sickles, in any view of this case, had a perfect right to kill Key, it was extraordinary that any attempt should be made to shelter or excuse him, on the ground that his mind was not in a sound condition. That, if such killing were rightful and legitimate, all inquiry as to the state of his mind was irrelevant. But, if your Honor please, that is very easily answered. If the act of Sickles were right in itself, it is utterly unimportant whether his mind was sound or unsound. If, on the other hand, the act could not stand justified on the established principles of law, it might be excused on proof, that the mind of the accused, when the homicide occurred, was in such a condition, that he was not a responsible agent, and could not, criminally be held accountable. These general views have elicited the defences of justification of homicide on provocation and insanity; and it is in reference to these three conditions, that these requests of ours have been presented. Here, if your Honor pleases, we must take issue with our brethren on the other side in reference to their views of what the jury have to do in this case. I asked Mr. Ould, several days ago, upon what the jury were to pass if the questions of justification, provocation and "cooling time" were to be resolved by the Court. I am not entirely satisfied that any answer has been given, or attempted, to the inquiry, though I expect to hear something from the gentleman on that subject before the case is concluded. I have not learned from any authentic source what has been your Honor's full opinion as to the exact province of the jury in a criminal case. We all know that the question, whether the jury in criminal trials are, under our law, judges of the law and of the fact, is one which has been discussed in various courts of our country, and is one upon which conflicting opinions have been expressed. What I esteem to be the ablest opinion upon that subject—an opinion full of learning, replete with the knowledge of political history, and based on true philosophy, is to be found in the State *vs.* Croteau, 23 Vermont Reports, page 18. The Supreme Court of Vermont held that in all criminal cases the jury were judges of the law and the fact. In Massachusetts, your Honor will remember that the contrary was determined, the opinion being given by one of the ablest jurists in this country, Chief-Justice Shaw, who still survives to adorn dignity and honor on the Bench of his State. But, at the same time that eminent Judge also declared that it was error in the Court on a criminal trial to prevent the counsel for the accused from commenting upon and discussing questions of law to the jury. This latter circumstance is adverted to by the Court of Vermont as taking away from the logic and consistency of the decision in Massachusetts. I am aware, also, that there was one case in which your Honor was prayed for instructions, and the then District-Attorney [Mr. Pendall] claimed to discuss the questions of law to the jury; but your Honor said that in your review of the case, as it then stood, he could not adopt that course. All this may seem entirely supererogatory, as your Honor may have reflected and reached a settled conviction on this subject; and I do not wish in this stage of the case, and in its present condition, to make any other use of these references, than to show what support the spirit of the doctrine declared in Vermont derives from what your Honor has said in recorded opinions to which I shall now refer. At page 28 of this pamphlet, where the case of Hoover occurs, certain instructions was prayed for, as to which your Honor uses this language: "The jury may believe the above statement of facts, and yet the defendant not be guilty of manslaughter, by reason of the additional facts, which the evidence in the opinion of the jury may have established. If so, all the facts are to be weighed together by you. The prayer sets forth not only a part of the evidence, but so small a portion of it as to have very little application to the case. It excludes all the material facts which have been sworn to on both sides and which are in controversy. All these you are to deliberate and decide upon. The case supposed would be manslaughter; but unless all the testimony on either side is thrown out of view, it is not the case."

On the following page, your Honor says in reference to another point: "It is the special province of the jury to draw their conclusion of the guilt or innocence of the accused from the entire body of the testimony."

And lastly, in page 36, your Honor again stating this rule, to which, I perceive you have steadily adhered, employs the following language: "These and all other questions involved in the cause trying are for the jury to determine, not on any partial statement of facts but upon the whole evidence."

My friends will excuse me for saying, that if their view as to the power of a jury were the law of this land, that the jury are restricted in any case, founded on the criminal law, to the dwarfed and insignificant sphere of duty assigned them in the argument of my learned opponent—proud as I am to have been born in this country, great as is the interest I feel in its welfare, hopeful as I am for that great future which it is destined to enjoy, notwithstanding the deadened hope of those in whose bosom the principle of patriotism has died out—I would rather live under the worst despotism on the face of the earth. For I truly believe, that next to the integrity of the Judiciary, which I hope will always continue, as it has done in the past, to adorn our national character—next to that, and, may I not say, before that in importance, is the preservation of trial by jury intact, especially in criminal cases. I for one do not recognize in the Declaration of Independence, in its statement of all the abuses which led to the revolt of the American Colonies, anything set forth to justify the war of the Revolution which surpasses in importance our right of trial by jury as it now exists. Much as I abhor the shedding of blood, I think my countrymen should be willing to engage at any moment in deadly warfare to prevent that palladium of our liberties from being destroyed. In the light of what your Honor has declared as to the province of juries, I will consider how they may view the incidents of the homicide in question—the moment of contact between two men, each of the rank of gentleman, each a lawyer, each a man in public office—looking at the relations which had existed between them, as clearly proven in this case—finding that they had been personal friends—finding that Mr. Sickles had to the best of his capacity urged the appointment or the retention in office of Mr. Key—that Mr. Sickles was desirous he should continue to discharge the duties of District-Attorney, which before had devolved upon him—in view of the fact that Mr. Sickles had recommended clients to him—that he had employed Key as his own counsel—had given him free access to his house, in the exercise of that hospitality prevailing in this District, to which Mr. Stanton so happily referred, and to which, as a stranger, before I leave this city, perhaps never to return, I desire to bear cheerful and heartfelt witness—in view of all these facts, there is no man in all this District possessed of ordinary intellect—who, knowing anything of the antecedents of Key and Sickles, could have supposed that the latter walked out of his home on the 27th of February last, leaving his wife, and with her that darling blossom of his heart, and proceeded in the broad day, under the blessed sunlight, and in the face of Heaven committed an unprovoked assassination on the person of his friend. And, therefore, your Honor asks, this jury ask, and the world asks—what could have led Sickles to kill Key. I say the world because the exposure of this trial are destined to make it memorable in our national annals. Its interest and peculiarities

[illegible] the case may become a part of our judicial history from that of your Honor to the inexperienced the humblest witness called in the cause. There are questions in it which affect humanity—society in its dearest and most valued relations—and mankind may well observe the course of your Honor and the decision of the jury. I hope it is not presumptuous in me to say that I believe in having been afforded means to know with what sentiments the great body of the American people regard this trial. I have confidence that if the earth could become sentient, and being endowed with such a brain, heart and soul as abide in man, it would in thunder tones proclaim on the questions involved in this case the judgment, for which Mr. Sickles hopes, and we, his advocates, contend.

But let us see as bearing on one of our requests what facts quite indisputable are presented on the case of the prosecution, calculated to explain how a collision occured between Mr. Sickles and Key so near the house the latter had so often entered as the bosom friend and friend of the father—a house upon a question affecting the honor of which, and its duration, Sickles had been Key's client.

These gentlemen are suddenly brought in contact, and conversation occurs, no word of which any witness undertakes to describe—no one! After the loud conversation comes the period in which occurs what to Mr. Cormick, who was in the house, seemed to be a scuffle, and to Mr. Blakford Graves a pistol and fires a certain number of shots. Which of them took effect, at what precise moment they occurred, in what position Mr. Key was, are all matters for discussion and doubt. Partly on the testimony of witnesses, which is very conflicting, and partly on the testimony of the able and intelligent physician, Dr. Coolidge, who was produced here on that stand, the whole affair is to be judged. The result of this collision is, Mr. Key has received a death wound, and is taken to the Club House, where, shortly after, he expires. After he is so taken from the scene of this tragedy, there is found near the spot where the collision happened an opera glass, which belonged to him, and a Derringer pistol. And now, if your Honor please, to whom did that pistol belong? Who used it in that encounter? There is no witness who pretends that Mr. Sickles had in his possession any weapon whatever except a revolving pistol. No statement or insinuation came from the lips of any witness that he had any other weapon. The conclusion, that he could have had any other weapon, is entirely excluded by the proof. Then, I ask, who owned that Derringer pistol? Your Honor remembers what proof we proposed to give in regard to Mr. Key being, as he said, "prepared for any emergency," and I say to your Honor that it is an absolute presumption of law, in view of the established facts of that collision, that the pistol in question belonged to Mr. Key, and had been used by him in that encounter. This presumption is made conclusive by the fact, that although the intimate personal friends of Mr. Key have surrounded this table—have been hourly in this Court-room, and have carefully watched the progress of this trial—of those friends, including Mr. Jones, who has been steadfast, and faithful, and stanneh, *not one has been called to show, that the Derringer pistol picked up at the scene of that collision, did not belong to Mr. Key.* No one has been asked to testify whether he had or had not seen it in the possession of Mr. Key. No one is called from his household to prove that he never had such a weapon. None of the servants who surrounded him—not one human being on earth of all his friends—not one of his relatives or associates has dared to state, or has been asked or been permitted to state, that this pistol did not belong to him. Then, your Honor, what is the law? It is, that whenever, in reference to any case prosecuted against an accused party, the facts established furnish any rational hypothesis—either that, in a capital case, for example, the accused did not commit murder, or that he might have committed justifiable or excusable homicide—if those facts do not necessarily and logically exclude the conclusion that the killing was not murder, then the prisoner is entitled to the most lenient and merciful view that can be taken of the evidence. And this, may it please your Honor, brings me to a case full of importance, as bearing on the prayer for instruction we have offered. It is the case of the United States vs. Mingo, in 2d of Curtis' Circuit Reports, and is the first case in the volume. I read it in reference to first, second, and third of our instructions.

The deceased in that case was one Johnson; *he and the prisoner Mingo were at the time of the* homicide hands on board a ship. They had been at variance with each other for some time, and at last met at the forecastle one day, Johnson having in his hand a hatchet, and Mingo a sheath-knife. A collision occurred between the men, about which the nine witnesses examined on the trial gave conflicting testimony. During the affray, Mingo stabbed Johnson three times, giving mortal wounds, of which the latter soon died.

Here's a hatchet in the hands of Johnson, and a sheath-knife in the hands of Mingo! So, we have a revolving pistol in the hands of Sickles, and a Derringer in the hands of Key, and no mortal being to gainsay it! We have had a number of witnesses examined for the prosecution, and here, as in the case of Mingo, no one of them can state the origin of the transaction, or the words that were used by the parties when they met. Then we have Mingo giving three stabs with a sheath-knife to Johnson, and killing him. And so we have Sickles firing three shots, which, it is said, took effect upon Key, though but one of them was mortal; and am I not right in saying, that no living man will undertake to declare, in view of there being no evidence of the proprietorship of that pistol, what were the words, the provocation, the real character of the meeting between the parties? Is there any man who can say that Mr. Sickles, in meeting Mr. Key, did not remark to him, "Sir, you have dishonored my bed, you have defiled my bed," and that Key did not respond, "Well, Sir, so I have, and you can make the best of it;" and that this latter declaration was not accompanied by insulting epithets, by profanity and deadly threats—that Key did not announce that he was prepared for any emergency, and that, therefore, throwing down his opera glass and drawing the Derringer pistol, he did not fire it? Who shall say that this is not consistent with the testimony of the prosecution? And who shall say that I have not a right to receive from your Honor instructions to this jury, recognizing this possible state of facts? I would not violate the law of the land. I would not insult the gentlemen of the jury by refusing to maintain the defence on the lofty ground to which it has been lifted by Mr. Stanton. We stand here upon the law of right, the law of God, the law of man, the justice and propriety of the homicide, irrespective of the other question of insanity, to which, in a moment, I will very briefly refer—[Here Mr. Brady was interrupted by the Court requesting the Marshal to keep order, and then continued—] *If your Honor please, it is a peculiar* characteristic of human nature, that each gentleman thinks his own conversation the most interesting, and I suppose that partiality is operating upon me this moment. If such a feeling or belief could exist on an occasion of such importance as this, and if any of my friends in this Court-room have got tired of the sound of my voice, which is a fact as to myself, they will be good enough to indulge themselves in some other place, although I would be delighted to have the pleasure of their society either in this Court-room or out of it. [Laughter.]

Before referring to this subject I have another circumstance on which it may be necessary to say a few words. My learned friends exhibited a bullet which was found on the person of Mr. Key, and which produced the mortal wound. When that bullet was first shown, I supposed the object was to make known that it fitted the Derringer pistol, and, therefore, that an effort would be made to connect Mr. Sickles with the ownership of that weapon. But, unfortunately, the bullet did not fit the Derringer pistol. So that the fact has been established that the bullet which killed Mr. Key came out of a revolver. What became of the bullet which was in the Derringer pistol, which pistol the prosecution took great pains to prove was picked up on the scene of the encounter and was found to have been charged and freshly exploded? Proof of the ownership of this pistol was demanded by the actual necessities of the case, but has not been adduced, and now, stands, as did other portions of this case which were known to the prosecution, and were closed against our view, until providentially revealed to us at a very late period in the history of this trial. In view of that additional consideration, let me call (your Honor's attention, and that of my learned opponent, to the charge given to the jury by Judge Curtis, with whom I take it for granted your Honor enjoys a personal acquaintance, and who certainly is esteemed by us at the North as one of the ablest lawyers and judges of whom that section of the country is justly proud. He says:

"On the question of the burden of proof, after consultation, the Court are of opinion that it is incumbent upon the Government to prove a felonious killing; and if upon the whole evidence the Government has failed to satisfy the jury beyond a reasonable doubt, that the killing was felonious, the verdict must be not guilty."

Judge Curtis, in his charge to the jury, stated three theories capable of being adopted, as the jury might ascertain the proofs to establish, viz: murder, manslaughter, and justifiable homicide. In the course of his observations, he said: "But in considering whether Mingo could reasonably have applied killing Johnson, the law does not demand of him the same coolness, and the same exercise of judgment which you, viewing the circumstances after the event, and being in safety, can and will exercise."

Now, if that case were any more continued in its circumstances than the one before us, I am unable to perceive it. If there were any more contradictions in the case of Mingo than in the testimony of the witnesses brought forward in this case, I cannot see them. Mr. Delafield, the very good-looking young gentleman who was examined here, obstinately persisted in putting Mr. Sickles on the wrong side of the street, and will have it that he was on the side opposite to that on which, in point of fact, he was walking. The testimony of Mr. Delafield in this case is directly in conflict with that of all the other witnesses who have been examined as to the facts to which he testifies. It is sufficient to say, he puts Mr. Sickles on that side of the street where all the circumstances of the case show he could not have been, if the other witnesses are to be believed. I merely mention that, without meaning any disparagement to Mr. Delafield. I see no reason to distrust his integrity; and besides, he has about him that ground of commendation and love which, I am sorry to say, is passing away from most of us youth. [Laughter.]

I never saw Mr. Key but once, and then I did not see his face. But, whatever else may be said about him, I suppose there are none of his surviving friends, and none who knew him at all, who would doubt that, in a desperate case, and under a strong provocation, he would fight; and that, in reference to such contingency, he would occupy the same position that this prisoner does, if their relations had been changed—that, meeting another in the street, under the same circumstances, his conduct would have been similar; and here we have this state of facts, that being in the street, and meeting one another, words passed between them—words which no mortal has heard, or which, if heard, have not been told—and a collision occurred. As in the case stated by Judge Curtis, each had a dangerous weapon, both fought, and Johnson was killed. So, here, a scuffle or tussle occurred, and Key was killed.

I am entirely at a loss to perceive how the jury can fail to investigate very closely the proofs on which the prosecution rested, and to consider whether they make any clear or positive case against Mr. Sickles, or whether, on those proofs, the result should be what occurred in the case of Mingo—a verdict of acquittal, if for no other reason, because it cannot be certainly determined on the evidence for the Government whether the accused committed any crime. The law would be a mass of folly if the rule should be otherwise than as your Honor has stated it heretofore, that statement being in accordance with the adjudications to which I refer. It would be very ridiculous, if I may apply such a term directly and properly in a law argument, that a jury should know of a collision of two men, and on the testimony of the prosecution, find that the party killed was the assailant—that he was in the wrong or the first to make the attack—that it should be shown on the part of the Government that he came with a deliberate intent to kill, and yet that, being killed himself, all the intendments and presumptions of the law must go against the survivor; and that, too, in opposition to the facts established by the testimony for the prosecution itself. There is no such law. Judicial assassination would, if that rule prevailed, be as common now as it was on the occasions referred to in some of these law books, where the man, charged with a crime, was immediately immured in a dungeon, had no right to counsel, had no right to see the face of a friend, had no right to process to secure the attendance of witnesses, was subjected to torture, as Guy Fawkes was, when that man who has such an undeserved reputation for integrity at the bar, Lord Coke himself, stood by and saw the torture inflicted; and the testimony of his signature, to the proceedings in that case against Fawkes, shows that whilst his lips were full of charity, his heart was full of malice. That was a time when some of the decisions were made which converted the bench into a medium of the most atrocious murder. We live in no such time, and we may thank God we have escaped it. And when we read that provision in the Constitution, to which my friend, Mr. Magruder, referred at an early period in this case, we find, brief as the passage is, the caution with which it guards against any such evil practices, and against any such inhumanity as prevailed during the period to which I have thus referred. Now, before passing from this subject, I have but one other remark to make regarding that transaction; and I dwell on the subject to show that the prayers we present are not on abstract propositions, that they are not hypotheses which there is no proof to warrant, for if they were such, I would concede at once that your Honor would not hesitate a moment in regard to them. It is a fact that four shots are proved to have been fired, and that, on the evidence as it stands in this case, but three were discharged from the pistol of Mr. Sickles. Whose was the fourth shot? Where it took effect, I am not called upon to say, nor do I know, but I am permitted to say that the Derringer pistol belonged to Key—that the evidence in this case establishes that it belonged to Key, and that it was used, beyond all denial, as the evidence shows, in that collision. There is a circumstance of great moment that brings to my mind the confirmation of the truth of our views in this matter. It is, that the gentlemen who came from the Club-house understood the circumstances precisely as I do. They knew that there was no reason for making against Mr. Sickles any accusation whatever. That Club-house was a place of habitual resort for Mr. Key. His friends were there in numbers on the Sunday in question.

When it was ascertained that Mr. Key was lying near that tree, perhaps in a dying condition, these personal friends, I do not remember their number now, but they were *gentlemen of character*, no doubt of courage, and fully alive to the importance of maintaining the law, and no doubt thoroughly impressed with an abherrence of blood, no doubt accustomed from childhood to look upon murder and the assassin with disgust, came to the scene, interfered with Mr. Sickles to prevent his firing again at Key if he so designed, heard from Mr. Sickles the remark "he has dishonored my bed, defiled my bed, dishonored my house," all of which forms, or some of them were used, and permitted him to pass away entirely unmolested, no one crying "shame," no one saying "murderer," no one seeking an officer to take him in charge, no one attempting to arrest him. The judgment of that jury, a jury in the old common law sense summoned from the vicinage, the judgment of a jury made up of Key's friends, there was that in the circumstances then existing, and on the declaration of Mr. Sickles he had done no wrong, but might walk whither he pleased free as any citizen in this District, and no one to stay his steps.

Now, if your Honor pleases, let me advert to the case made by the defence, and the instructions *applicable to that.* And first I shall speak on the subject of provocation, as connected with our fifth prayer, on which we request that the jury may determine on all the circumstances of the case whether or not Sickles perpetrated any crime whatever.

I must confess that I have been so unfortunate as not to understand the spirit of the adjudications made by this Court if that instruction do not embody what I take to be your Honor's rule. Your Honor has steadily refused instructions to the jury founded on any hypothesis if those instructions would exclude any item of proof given in the case, and I suppose that if we had prepared instructions exhibiting what would have been our case on the whole evidence, we would have been conforming to your Honor's rule; in regard to which I have been waiting to receive your Honor's observations, anxious to listen to your decision with respect, such as I have heretofore entertained towards your Honor, and I trust it is not unbecoming in me to say so, considering that though not a "promising young man," as some of the newspapers recently call me, I am sufficiently young to feel for age when it dignifies itself and dignifies public position, that regard which, as in this case, prevents it from being said that I make a mere empty compliment in the sentiment I have uttered. I remark in passing that the case of Egan, (2 Wheeler's Crim. Cases,) from which so much effective influence was derived in its frequent citations by counsel, and lastly by Mr. Stanton, is an authority directly in point, that it is for the jury on all the evidence to determine, even in the case in which the husband slays the adulterer, whether the act is one of murder or manslaughter; and it was with that case in our hands, and sustained by your Honor's judgment, as already quoted, that this instruction was drawn. When my learned friend, Mr. Carlisle, said that these instructions we e very adroitly drawn, he was giving us credit for that capacity which particularly resides in him; for in addition to his other accomplishments—to the talents and acquisitions which have made him eminent in this community—it will be accorded to him that in shrewdness and sagacity he has no superior. Now, adroitness was not the object which my brethren and myself had in preparing these instructions. Our purpose was to make them consistent with your Honor's decisions and the principles of the law, and to present our prayers in the shortest possible form. I may be pardoned for saying that the learned gentleman is a little critical, if not hypercritical, in this instance; perhaps it may be said of him that he is nothing if he be not critical.

The prosecution insinuate, if they do not expressly charge, that the provocation was perfect on Saturday afternoon, the 26th of February, when Mr. Wooldridge made a certain communication to Mr. Sickles, which I shall not mention just now. [illegible] of the learned gentlemen of various stages of this case, in reference to what is called "cooling time," proceeded on that idea. They have sought [illegible] directly in view of concealment or evasion, or disingenuousness, but they have suggested, without saying so in terms, that Mr. Sickles had the long watches of Saturday night and the whole forenoon of Sunday, to brood over this alleged wrong, to collect his thoughts, and to meditate upon a proper course of action before he assailed Mr. Key. In one aspect of this case, as presented by the prosecution, that argument might be effective; but the idea that cooling time ever was a question to be determined by the Court as matter of law, since the system under which we live has been introduced in, with great deference to my learned opponent, entirely incorrect, for every citation that I have, ever heard or read, which stated that the Court shall judge or may judge as to what is cooling time, adds that the jury may say what the period of time was. Under our system of general verdicts, you cannot separate the question as to the amount of time from the question whether it was sufficient to restore composure. I acknowledge that in a certain view of the case, which has been submitted by the prosecution, it might be argued that if Mr. Sickles had no provocation from Saturday night when this communication was made to him by Wooldridge, until Sunday, at the time he met Mr. Key, there was a "cooling time"—that he acted with deliberation, and, as the law books sometimes say, with revenge. But if your Honor please, provocation as we claim, was given upon the instant before he went out of his house on that Sunday, and if the same subject of provocation had existed before, that would not detract from the influence of the provocation, but would make it the stronger and greater—the more invincible and the more controling. In reference to that you will remember a few facts to be considered in connection with the proposition that the jury are to determine upon all this, and the testimony which your Honor admitted, and which, before you had been called to pass upon it, my learned friends allowed, and correctly allowed, to be given. It has been unfairly said that the learned gentleman who conducted the prosecution might have excluded all testimony as to the waving of that handkerchief. And if there be any gentleman who indulges in any such censure, and who has the slightest respect for my opinion, I say that the course adopted by the prosecution was one which showed that they acted from a sense of their duty as professional gentlemen, well acquainted with the science of the law, and perfectly conversant with the correct mode of discharging their duty. Now the waving of the handkerchief was admitted in evidence. It was a white handkerchief. Mr. Key was unfortunate in that; unfortunate in selecting a handkerchief of that color, which amongst even the most savage nations of the earth, is regarded as emblematic of purity, of peace, of good faith, of regard for hospitality, and detestation of treachery. The hue of the flag of truce was selected. I hope I will be pardoned by my learned brethren, and by the Court, for this remark in passing, made not in anger, but in sorrow, made with a feeling which I am sure stirs the hearts of all my associates in reference to the sudden departure from earth of one who belonged to our profession, that if he had attached as much importance to the dignity of a banner as did his distinguished sire, if he had within him fresh recollection of those lines which are identified with the ensign of our country wherever it may be seen on earth, if he had remembered that the "Star-spangled Banner" had been received everywhere that ensign had waved,—now in the heart of Africa, or on the giddy height where nearest to the sky the most adventurous American has reared it for the honor and glory of his country,—Philip Barton Key would never have chosen so vile a substitute for its beautiful folds, he never would have forgotten the two lines:

"And thus be it ever that freemen may stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation."

His noble father thus incorporated in lines of imperishable beauty and grandeur the duty of the American people to protect their homes against the invasion of the foe; how does it become less the duty of the American to protect his home against the traitor who, stealing into his embrace under pretence of friendship, inflicts a deadly wound on his happiness, and aims a relentless blow at his honor.

Now if your Honor please, this raises up before us the question of adultery and its consequences to which my learned associate, Mr. Stanton, so well referred. It presents to us the use of that handkerchief, that foul banner which polluted the atmosphere of Washington, and recalls the suggestion of my brother Stanton, that the common law to be enforced in this District is the common law that should be found to consist with our habits, customs, social conditions and instincts. It recalls to our mind what is said as to adultery, being a crime made seriously punishable by law over the whole face of the earth, and that connects itself with the other view he presented that it had never ceased to be a crime in the estimation of the jurists of England.

I am furnished by a gentleman of great ability and distinction, of profound learning and capacity, who has cast his lot among the people of this District—my friend, Professor Dimitry, whom I am happy to mention with honor—this brief abstract of the law of adultery:

First—Among the Jews, by the law of God, the adulterer or adulteress were both stoned to death.

Second—In Greece, Lycurgus decreed that adultery should be punished the same as murder.

Third—*The Saxons*, by their laws, burned the adulteress to death, and over her ashes reared a gibbet on which the adulterer her accomplice, was hanged.

Fourth—Some of the Northern nations of Europe suspend the adulterer to a hook—*istic quibus peccasset partibus*—and left him a sharp knife, with which he was compelled to inflict self-punishment, or expend his guilty life in protracted torture.

Fifth—In England, in the reign of Alfred, the woman was shorn and stripped to the waist, driven away from her husband's house, and, in the presence of all her relations, was scourged from tything to tything, until death ensued; while the adulterer was strung up to the next tree.

Sixth—In France, under the laws of Louis the Debonair, both parties suffered capital punishment.

Seventh—Constantine inflicted capital punishment against adulterers of both sexes, and Justinian, in his reformation of the code, left the same penalty menacing male adulterers.

Eighth—In the vicissitudes of time, adulterers were condemned to be scourged and banished, or scourged and doomed to row for life in the galleys of France.

Ninth—The Spanish laws deprived the adulterer of that through which he had violated the laws of society and the sanctity of the marriage bed.

Tenth—In Portugal, the adulterer was burned to death with the adulteress; but if the husband chose to save *his guilty wife from this fearful chastisement*, she was set free with a fine. I feel that I am warranted, continued Mr. Brady, in saying, when compelled to speak of the sin of Mrs. Sickles because it is a necessary part of this transaction, that, in consideration of her extreme youth, and of the moral power which a man like Mr. Key might exercise over her, or some worse power, under the circumstances to which I will not refer—it is not wrong that, in our own hearts, and perhaps not wrong that down deep in the heart of my friend who is a prisoner at this bar, to-day, there should be some lingering remnant of hope that she has not entirely sinned and entirely destroyed herself. It was a gratifying circumstance to me to know—and I am sure none of us were otherwise than pleased with that little incident of the trial—that when in his agony the officer noticed his intention to ascend the stairs, he stationed himself at the foot because he feared in the then condition of Mr. Sickles that he might injure her who had been the partner of his life, whose head had been laid on his bosom, he, with a manliness that I know belongs to Daniel E. Sickles, gave him to understand that whatever was the condition of his mind, her person was safe from his touch.

Counsel then continued to read from Prof. Dimitry's abstract of the laws of adultery as follows:

Eleven—In Poland the adulterer was taken to the nearest bridge leading to the market town, in or near which he resided, and was there nailed or hooked to the main bridge post, a knife being at the same moment put into his hand to enable him to free himself by the mutilation of these parts. *Quibus peccaverunt peccare.*

Twelve—In the Kingdom of Bohemia, the penalty of the adulterer was decapitation, and that of the adulteress was perpetual seclusion, spent in mental drudgeries, and in penance on bread and water.

Thirteenth—In Roman history, instances frequently occur of adulterers being put to death; and until the enactment of the *lex Julian*. The husband had the right of summoning all the relations of the adulterous wife, and trying her on the *hearsay*evidence, the testimony of the household, and there and then adjudging her to death.

Memorandum—Our penal legislation on this subject is worse than useless; it is scandalous, for its very provisions are contrived to pour ridicule and ribaldry on the head of the husband, or on that of the wife, as the case may be.

Some laws seem to have treated the adulteress with more leniency than her betrayer. That spirit affected my client. We have been compelled in this case to speak of the name and act of Mrs. Sickles, because they were a necessary part of every discussion relating to the particular topic now before us, yet, in consequence of her extreme *youth, and the moral, or, I should say, immoral* power which a man like Mr. Key might exercise over her, under circumstances to which I will not refer, it is not wrong, your Honor, that in our hearts, and perhaps not wrong that down deep in the heart of my friend who is at this bar to-day, there should be some lingering remnant of hope that she has not entirely destroyed herself; and it was a gratifying circumstance to me, when it was testified that in the period of his agony, and after the death of Key, Mr. Sickles was noticed by the officer to approach the stairs for the purpose of ascending them; the officer stationed himself at the foot, because he feared that in the then condition of Mr. Sickles' mind he might do injury to her who had been the partner of his life, and on whose bosom his head had been so often laid; but, with the assurance which I know belonged to Daniel E. Sickles, he did what he could not live without doing—gave the officer to understand that her person was safe from touch. As to American laws about adultery, I need only refer at present to the fact that there is a statute of Maryland, an old statute, regarded as still in force, I understand, which subjects the adulterer, on conviction, to the payment of three pounds lawful currency, or a certain amount of tobacco. And I am happy to learn that in one of those labors which have adorned the young life of my friend, Ould, in the criminal code which he proposed for this District, he has attested his abhorrence of the trivial punishment prescribed for that offence by introducing a provision visiting adultery with far more serious consequences than it ever received by any law hitherto known in this region. We are told the English judges have said that they take no cognizance of this act of adultery as a criminal offence. Mr. Stanton has shown that there never has been a conviction in England or in this country, of any husband who killed an adulterer under what circumstances soever the homicide may have occurred; while, on the other hand, there are adjudications, to one of which I will refer shortly, to the effect that in the contemplation of our people, in their estimate of morality, of the marital relation, of social duty and of domestic life, such a killing as was committed by Mr. Sickles is justifiable by our law. The suggestion that the husband thus injured must be left to his civil action for damages, is one that has often excited the disfavor and, I may add, the disgust, of men most eminent in the legal profession in England. In order to show how far my associate was justified in saying if that were the intent of his argument that the public sentiment of England, in a case like this, would present a justification for such an act as Mr. Sickles stands charged with; and in opposition to the views heretofore suggested by many of the bar in England, that the remedy of a husband against an adulterer is to employ a lawyer and sue for damages, I cite the remarks of the great Talfourd, distinguished alike in letters and law, who adorned the bench on which he died in the performance of judicial duties.

"Pathos much offener than imagination falls within the province of the advocate. As employed at the bar in actions for adultery, seduction and breach of promise of marriage, ostensibly as a means of effectual transfer of money from the purse of the culprit to that of the sufferer, it sinks yet lower than its natural place, and robs the arrows on which it expatiates of all their dignity. The first of these actions is a disgrace to the English character, for the plaintiff, who asks for money, has sustained no pecuniary loss, and what money does he deserve who seeks it as a compensation for domestic comfort, at the price of exposing to the greedy public all the shameful particulars of his wife's crime and of his own disgrace. He speaks of modesty destroyed, of love turned to bitterness, of youth blasted in its prime, and of age brought down by sorrow to the grave, and he asks for money! The husband, worn of the inmost spirit, 'as beggars do their uncles,' unveils the sacred agonies of the heart, that the jury may estimate the value of their palpitations. Money will not compensate, not because it is insufficient in degree, but in kind, and, therefore, the consequence is, not that great damages should be given, but that none should be claimed. When once money is connected with the idea of mental grief, by the advocate who represents the sufferer, all respect for both is gone."

This expresses what I hope is now the prevailing sentiment of the Bar and people of England and the spirit of its jurisprudence. This leads me to remark briefly on the sixth prayer for instructions, in which we claim that if Sickles killed Key while the latter was in criminal intercourse with the wife of the former, the homicide was justifiable. In this connection many cases or precedents of verdicts have been cited. That of Bowyer, in Virginia, is one in which he killed the seducer of his daughter more than a month after being informed of the fact, and yet the "called Court" would not send the case to a Grand Jury, but discharged the accused. Allusion was recently made by a public journal to a case in France, which was supposed to condemn such an act as that of my client. On this point, I call your Honor's attention to a trial reported in the *Journal des Débats* of June 28 and 29, 1857.

On the 23d of June, 1857, Abdon Soulfarez was tried at the Assizes of the Department of Upper Garonne, at Toulouse, in France, for the alleged murder of Charles Broustet. The accused was Professor in the Normal School of Toulouse—the deceased a Professor in the School of Arts. Broustet seduced the wife of Soulfarez, and she confessed it to her husband while in bed with the latter. He rose next morning saying he was going to revenge the injury—took a pistol, went to Broustet's residence—shot and killed him, and *exclaimed as he left the room*: "*I am very glad I have revenged myself!*" To a friend, whom he shortly afterwards met in the street, he said: "Mr. Broustet has violated my wife; she is dying; I have just revenged myself upon the seducer." Hearing a cry of "Murder," he fled. His wife, a few days afterwards sprang from a window and killed herself in remorse.

These facts appeared on the trial, and it was also shown that serious and unpleasant differences had occurred between the accused and his wife, and he had not treated her kindly.

Able arguments were made on both sides, the counsel for the defence distinctly and strongly condemning the crime of murder, but insisting that even life might be taken from the invader of the conjugal relation by an injured husband.

Soulfarez was immediately acquitted.

Another illustration of the public sentiment which controls such cases was the occurrence in Canada mentioned by Mr. Stanton. The husband who there slew the adulterer, did so long after the seduction of his wife, and the homicide was quite *deliberate*. Yet *its perpetrator* was acquitted, in the presence of an able Court, fully alive to the importance of maintaining order and punishing crime.

My brother Carlisle alleged that there was no text in Scripture which, in terms, justified the killing of the adulterer by the husband. So much has been said about this sacred volume, and so many extracts have been made from it, that I may be pardoned for alluding to one passage which has not before been mentioned in the course of this trial, and which seems to me eminently appropriate at this stage of the case. It has a bearing upon the question of sanity; it has a bearing upon the question of recompense to the husband, and it contains the prophecy of Heaven in reference to the adulterer's doom; and if it ever met the eyes of Mr. Key, he might have seen in it the Eternal "handwriting on the wall," and prepared himself to avoid the consequences which are here predicted.

I read from Proverbs, 6th chapter, 27th to 35th verses, both inclusive:

"27. Can a man take fire in his bosom and his clothes not be burned?

28. Can one go upon hot coals and his feet not be burned?

29. So he that goeth in to his neighbor's wife; whosoever toucheth her shall not be innocent.

30. Men do not despise a thief if he steal to satisfy his soul when he is hungry;

31. But if he be found he shall restore seven fold; he shall give all the substance of his house.

32. But whoso committeth adultery with a woman lacketh understanding; he that doeth it destroyeth his own soul.

33. A wound and dishonor shall he get; and his reproach shall not be wiped away.

34. For jealousy is the rage of a man; therefore he will not spare in the day of vengeance.

35. He will not regard any ransom; neither will he rest content, though thou give it him many gifts."

"Jealousy is the rage of a man." Thus speaks the Great God of the universe to us. It is peculiarly the rage of the man, and no wisdom of the inspired record, no estimate ever formed of human nature is more accurate or illustrated by a greater number of proofs. Why, I venture to say that if Mr. Key had possessed a wanton or mistress in the District in which he died, and if any man had thought proper to venture within the house he had hired to infringe upon so much of the right as he claimed, and the duty involved in even that relation, he would have been false to the instincts of his nature and of humanity if that rage with reference to even such a foul intercourse, did not strongly and ineffaceably exist in him. And if I could have the grave opened and summon here a witness who has not been called; if I could put Phillip Barton Key on the witness-stand of the court in which he once officiated as prosecuting officer; if I could ask him in virtue of his birth, education, whatever manly characteristics belonged to him, whatever opinions he derived from associations with gentlemen, what he would have done if any scoundrel, betraying the trust of friendship had, under the circumstances disclosed in this case, invaded his house, deceived and violated and ruined his wife, and brought shame and reproach upon him. What he would have done, and what would have been his response, *I leave your Honor to say*, I leave the learned prosecutor to say, I leave his friends who served him to say. "Jealousy is the rage of a man." It takes possession of his whole nature. No occupation, no enjoyment, no sweet society of friends, no brilliancy of sunlight, no aspirations of hope, no promise or prophecy, can for one instant keep out of his mind, or his heart, the deep, ineffaceable, consuming fire of jealousy. He is yielding obedience to an instinct planted in every creature on earth. I cannot speak of the worm, its amours, or its jealousies, but when I enter the walk of nature, where I can see the smallest bird which moves in the air, I find that this same jealousy of nature leads him to inflict death upon the stranger who invades his nest, and seeks to take from him the love, to which the Creator has informed him that he is entitled. And I have read in the records of travelers, of most deadly engagements that have taken place between lions, when the lioness has become a wanton.

"Jealousy is the rage of a man;" and all the argument that my learned opponents can make, all that can be suggested as to how cool and collected he was, [illegible] fore him in full view, the adulterer and seducer of his wife—jealousy will be the rage of that man, and he will not spare in the day of vengeance.

Your Honor may remember in one of the most splendid passages of forensic eloquence that give force and beauty to the speeches of John Philpot Curran, how he answered in an argument upon a civil action for damages in a case of *crim. con.* the argument that his client had behaved otherwise than discreetly and patiently, or as became a gentleman, on hearing that his wife had been false to him: "Gentlemen of the Jury," said he, "it seems that when the brain of my client was on fire—when all the fiends of hell were let loose upon the heart of my client, he should have placed himself before a mirror, taught the streams of his agony to flow decorously down his forehead; he should have allayed his features to harmony, writhed with grace, and groaned in melody." "Passion is the rage of a man." It converts him when he has sufficient cause for its indulgence, into a being who, while the frenzy exists, is wholly irresponsible for anything he does. I meet my friends distinctly and directly on the subject of insanity, relying upon the particular propositions presented to your Honor, and drawn, as you have doubtless discovered, in exact accordance with the decisions in Day's and Jarboe's case. It is not at all necessary that this insanity, arising from any case whatsoever, should exist for any particular period of time. No such doctrine is to be found anywhere, and the argument of the learned gentleman, that it is almost impossible to conceive a state of instantaneous insanity, I submit to your Honor is excluded from the ruling, and spirit, and principle of the law which your Honor has adjudicated upon this point.

The moment at which the mind of a man becomes either diseased or insane—the point of time that separates the normal from the morbid condition, no human being can perceive any more than we can discover the instant of time when we pass from wakefulness to sleep; and when we lie down upon our couch to obtain that rest so sweet after travail, we might as well attempt to remain watchful for the moment when sleep should master us, as to fasten upon the moment, when in the Providence of God, a man may pass from sanity to insanity. The great and benignant Maker of earth and all things in space, has made it impossible that by the utmost exertion of intellectual or moral power, we can keep our shortest thought upon the strong instance of death even for the duration of a second. We map in a general and even philosophical way, in virtue of instinctive knowledge and invariable experience know and decisive that all must die as all must, but as to that sharp point of inevitable agony which is the thing called death, we cannot keep fixed upon it our minds, our sensibilities, and our instincts. To be capable of doing that for any considerable period of time would necessarily produce a tension of mind and of spirit that would overcome all reasoning capacity of the brain.

Yet you might just as well attempt to discover the mysterious point of connection between life and death as between sanity and insanity. The Court had already in its decisions given a good illustration, contained in the pamphlet copy of his decisions, of the fact that insanity may be of greater or less duration. No man can measure it. It is not necessary to fix the exact point of time at which it commenced and at which it terminated. Counsel here referred to the cases of Day and Jarboe, adjudicated in this Court, pages 7, 9, 17 and 20 of pamphlet, and to the charge of Judge Allison in the Sherlock case. In the Day case the instructions to which he specially referred, were drawn up by Mr. Carlisle, and, observed counsel, it is remarkable how apposite the language of Mr. Carlisle in that case is to the circumstances of the case. He only asked that the same instructions should be given now. He hoped his friend would not think it uncomfortable to see his own language in that case now made the instrument of his opposition. "If so, he could sympathize in the spirit of the following quotation:

"So the struck eagle stretched upon the plain,
No more annoy'd the rolling clouds to soar again,
Sees his own feather on the fatal dart
Which winged the shaft that quivers in his heart."

The evidence of the waving of the handkerchief had been admitted without objection, and the Court had admitted it to prove the fact of adultery. For what purpose was this evidence received unless it was intended that it should be offered as a justification? If it is no justification and no excuse, what has it to do with this trial? The Court received it also with reference to the state of the prisoner's mind, and so the counsel for the prosecution must have regarded it when they made no objection to the introduction of evidence to prove Mr. Key's resources, watching, stalking, spying round Mr. Sickles's house, stationing himself in that square in the presence of the monument (Jackson's), of whom, whatever one may think of his political opinions, was a gallant and brave man. That monument should have held in suspense his depraved imps while he was standing there inspecting Mr. Sickles's house with an opera-glass. He might be permitted to refer in this connection to the case of a young man *who indiscreetly assisted to serve the purposes of* his country, made his appearance within the lines of the enemy's camp, within the territory held by the enemy, was arrested, tried and condemned to death; he begs for the privilege of a soldier's death; it was refused him, and he was hung high as a gibbet; the commanding officer—that immortal man whose name graces and gives dignity to the city in which we are assembled—refused the request, and Major Andre, in the flower of his life, suffered an ignominious death, applied to him deliberately by one of the wisest and best of mankind, because he was a spy in the camp of the foe. But here was this spy engaged in the bad effort to commit domestic treason, for which he suffered death—a death, the coarse hope, no good man would regret. The counsel then stated in detail the circumstances developed in the evidence, by which the fact of the adultery had been made known to him, and described Mr. Sickles' feelings when the truth *was forced home upon him.* Mr. Sickles said he, remarked the confidence he had bestowed on Mr. Key; he felt how he had been betrayed; all the emotions of his nature changed into one single impulse; every throb of his heart brought distinctly before him the great sense of his injuries; every drop of his blood carried with it a sense of his shame; an unerringfulnable agony shook the base of his soul, an appreciation of the dishonor he came upon his child, a realization that the promise of his youth must be forever destroyed, that the future which had opened to him so full of brilliancy, had been overwhelmed, perhaps in *eternal gloom* by one who, instead of drawing the curtain over it, should have invoked from the good God his greatest offlicence on the path of his friend. He remembered how in a city where he had come to abide as the guest of the nation, in a city distinguished for its splendid hospitality, a city which for the time he had made his home, the man whom, above all others, he might have expected to cherish and sustain and protect him, had proved to be his implacable, hypocritical, treacherous and detestable foe. With that great sense of his injuries, he rushes out on Pennsylvania avenue, and, although a man whom every one knows—your Honor knows, the jury and spectators know—is measured and steady and even in his gait at ordinary times, he dances, with all possible rapidity, down Pennsylvania avenue—he attracts the attention of Mr. Mohem and of the Rev. Dr. Pyne, a learned and estimable gentleman; his eyes are observed—they are vacant in their stare—the expression of his countenance is all altered—each of these gentlemen perceive some great agony—some great affliction—some great change affecting his whole nature—and so he passes to his home. How do you see him there? What are the incidents of the Saturday night? In feverish unrest he paces that chamber of suffering more ferocious than the caged and starved tiger—rushing through the whole night of nothing but these reflections to which I have alluded, and which darkened the past, the present, and the future. Think how on that Sunday morning he made this exhibition to which the witnesses have referred, when he saw Mr. Key with his opera glass for inspection or for spying, with his handkerchief to make the adulterous signal, and with the keys in his pocket of the house in Fifteenth-street, to which he was about to take Mrs. Sickles at that moment if he could obtain her person. There was Mr. Key with all the weapons of moral death around him, going to make war upon Mr. Sickles and his wife and child. He is seen by Mr. Sickles. He is seen by Mr. Sickles to pass his house and to waive this handkerchief, and Mr. Sickles excla

what I have to say, supposes that the question in which you and Mr. Pennet appeared behind Mr. Sickles since the trial commenced, had received his consolation, had found he went, and had his alleviation suppose that the great, big, full-bursting heart of any man, oppressed with the sense of terrible wrong, could not find in single or some any relief—what might become of his brain? What did become of the brain of Daniel E. Sickles, when tears were exhausted, when the fountain was dried up, when the heart became sterile, and he yielded to that sense of injury and desolation of mind and soul, to which the Rev. Mr. Fyne so well referred, when he described his appearance as he passed him on Pennsylvania-avenue, and said, in striking language, that he looked "defiant and desolate"—defiant as Meg Merrilies, when she accosted the Laird of Ellangowan on his return from devastating the gipsy settlement—desolate as the hearths he had invaded.

To these questions of sanity and provocation we invite the full, careful, and humane consideration of your Honor. My client, and we his counsel, remember and appreciate the commandment "Thou shalt not kill" as we do the other, "Thou shalt not commit adultery." But we know, as your Honor knows, that homicide is not wholly denied even by divine injunction to the hand of man. It has been sanctified in warfare, in the administration of public justice, the prevention of crime, the protection of person or property, the vindication of chastity or preserving the inviolability of family, home, and honor. We have duly considered all the circumstances attending the act of Mr. Sickles and the events from which it emanated. We believe that the public sentiment of this District and of the whole nation approves the deed. We feel that he may go to any part of our country and not be rejected by society. But if there be any place from which he would be excluded for vindicating his rights as a man, that place is not New-York City. To that, his birth place, he could not return leaving unrepented the atrocious wrong he received from Key, and expect to be received amongst his former associates and friends, or with any hope of welcome from the community.

After Mr. Brady had concluded his speech, Mr. Ould addressed the Court for the prosecution. Judge Crawford then delivered his instructions, and at 2 o'clock the case was submitted to the jury who, after a brief absence, returned a verdict of "NOT GUILTY." The report of these closing proceedings, which reached us too late for this sheet, will be found on the *first page* of this morning's Times.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Letter of Governor Wise on the Administration of Mr. Buchanan—Governor Wise to the Hon. David Hubbard.

Richmond, Va., Monday, Jan. 2, 1859.

My Dear Sir: You say in your address to me, "My once dear friend." Why not friend *now* as ever *since?* It is a self-solace of mine that I never lost a friend once won, and never won an enemy by any fault of mine for which I can reproach myself. I hope that you don't reproach me with having forfeited your esteem in the least degree. I regret that the lapse of time and distance have removed us so far apart that we have not had the opportunity of more frequent interchange of personal attention, but I hope that the regard or respect of neither for the other has diminished.

I am sorry to be informed "*that the South is now a widow!*" A widow is a forlorn being, and demands all my sympathy. It is true that I am a married man already, and can't tender the "lady in weeds" my "true and gallant" devotion as a "*husband*." And were I in a state of single blessedness, it would still be against nature for me to tender my hand to the South in holy wedlock, for I claim to be born of her womb and to be as loyal a son as ever sucked the milk of his mother, and to be ready to protect her in weal or woe against every enemy and every evil, according to the best ability with which God and her nursing have endowed me. Protect her! Aye, if I do not may my right hand forget its cunning! From what? From Abolitionists and Protectionists, and land jobbers and Treasury robbers! Yes, as I always tried to do, much to my own cost. And from the treachery of sons of her own, and for the folly of her sincere friends too, I mean to try to protect her, as I have tried of late in vain. I would protect her from the authors of Kansas-Nebraska bills; from the Free-soilism of Badger amendments; *from the effects of repealing laws establishing and protecting Slavery in the Territories; from the false protection of non-intervention, withdrawing all pretensions to protect all persons and property equally and alike on the common territory of joint settlement*; from Locompton policy that had not the wisdom even of Æsop's cock in the fable; from the compromises of English bills, which stripped us of every particle of prestige we had left; from the wickedness of "force and fraud," and the folly of a minority attempting to establish a rule of *fas aut nefas* in the face of an unscrupulous majority. We were strong on the moral ground of equality. We relinquished that in attempting to assume more than equality, and we lost all character for justice. We were wise once in demanding no more than our due, and we have been foolish since and of late in trying to deprive others of their due. Æsop taught the cock in the fable to say to the horse when he entered his stall, "If you won't tread on my toes, I won't upon yours." But our cock has crowed like chanticleer the defiant note, "*Hardest feed off!*" He has said to iron-shod hoofs, "I'll stamp your toes off!" We have tried to play the same game of "match as match can," with the most matching matchers in the world. We have challenged a competition of settlement with a thin, slave-holding, agricultural population on our part against a majority host of commercial, trading, free white, Free-Soil people who have not all homes, and who are keeping a sharp lookout for them, and who can use Sharpe's rifles, put into their hands by fanaticism, to acquire them. All they ask is for the rule to be once fixed that you can take all you can and hold all you can take, and that no power of Congress or other power is to interfere to hinder the strongest in taking and holding all.

Now, I have raised my warning of late against this weakness and wickedness on our part. I have tried to protect my widowed mother, the South, by giving honest filial counsel against the whole household. The Rubens have tried to sell me into Egypt for my "dreaming." But I am nevertheless loyal to the house of my father and loving to my misguided brethren, and I mean to redouble my efforts the more to save the house of Israel. If I must be driven out as a dreamer, I will at least preserve "mine integrity," and time and the day of famine will show whose counsel and whose course will have saved the household, and fed it, and all the land of the stranger too. Aye; and is Democracy as well as the South to have no outspoken, honest counsellor? Are we to be given over to the Federal gods of Pacific Railroads? Are we to *out-Yazoo Yazoo!* To out-Adams Adams in putting internal improvements by the General Government on the most omnipotent and indefinitely stretching power of all powers of the Federal Government—*the war power!* Are we to abolish *ad valorem*, and adopt the specific duties, to supply a tariff for revenue, the standard of which is already eighty-one millions of expenditure on three hundred and twenty-one millions average rate of importations? Are we to increase eighty-one millions of expenditure to the unknown limitless amount required for railroads across this continent; for post-offices that don't pay expenses; for pensions unheard of in character and amount; for a land office which gives away three acres for every one sold, and brings us in debt; for increase of standing army, such as our frontiers and Indian wars and protectorates of foreign territory propose; and therefore, for such a navy as Lothian wants with no less than eight Powers of the earth—England, Spain, France, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, New-Granada and Paraguay, demand, if threatened only? Is protection to be turned into prohibition? If so, what is a "direct tax?" Is land tax the only one which can be "apportioned?" Are the land owners to pay all the cost of the crusade of Congress and manifest destiny? Is strict construction and are State Rights to be abandoned, and are we to give up State corporations to the bankruptcies of a Federal Commission? Where would have been our people and their effects last year if a Federal power could have put our State banks into a course of liquidation under a commission of bankruptcy? Is the South, is any portion of our country in a situation to rush into wars—wars invited by the President with three European and five American Powers? And are we to be a grand consolidated, elective, North and South American imperialism? The question is not, "Will the Union be dissolved?" That is a settled question. But the question is, "Is the old Virginia Democratic faith to be abandoned, and *are we to rush on with the President into a full scheme of Federal policy which in its whole outline and filling up exceeds any Federalism in all its points which a Hamilton or Adams or any other latitudinarian ever dared to project or propose?*

For my part, I take ground now firmly and at once against the war power. I am for the Washington policy of peace, and against all entangling alliances and protectorates, and the Jackson rule of "demanding nothing but what is right and submitting to nothing that is wrong," and for preserving and protecting the South and whole country from ambitious and buccaneering wars, of which the landed and planting interests would have to bear the burden, at a great sacrifice of present prosperity. I am against internal improvements by the General Government, more than ever since their construction is put on the war power. If we could board England up to 54° 40', ten years ago, without a road or known route to Oregon, why can't we wait for emigrants to beat a path on their way to gold mines and hold California without cutting a military road in time of peace? I am for retrenchment and reform of all expenditures, and for revenue only for an economical administration on a scale of pure, old-fashioned republican simplicity, discriminating no more than is necessary to prevent prohibition on non-dutiable articles. I am for free trade, and the protection it affords is demonstrably ample for a people of enterprise and arts like ours. I am against State bank bankruptcy and all sorts of bankruptcy whatever. The Federal Government shall never declare again that honest debts shall be paid by gulping and oaths with my consent. But my paper is run out.

The President bids high. To filibusters he offers Cuba and the Isthmus and North Mexico; to the West a Pacific Railroad; to the North protection to iron and coarse woolens; and to the great commercial countries *the power of centralization by obvious* uses and abuses of a bankrupt act to apply in State banks. Yesterday Binns was a monster, and to-day a few Wall-street bankers can expand and contract upon as mere like a vice than he did; and what would they not do if they could force the poor provinces when they pleased into bankruptcy.

I have written this right on, and you may do what you please with it. Yours truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

Another Exploring Expedition.—The brig *Nenkin*, of Boston, arrived at Montevideo on the 18th of January, having on board Mr. R. R. Pearce, with his companions, Professor Wyman and two young gentlemen—the Professor in search of natural history, the latter, of jaguars, capinchos, &c. At the last advices, Mr. Pearce had gone on an excursion up the Uruguay in the little steamer which he carried out on the deck of the *Nenkin*, accompanied by his yacht *Beith*. The steamer is called the *Alpha*, and is of only twenty tons burthen. The *Nenkin* was a new iron vessel, of 252 tons. She sailed on the 16th of November last. The young gentlemen who were the companions of Messrs. Pearce and Wyman, were Messrs. George Augustus Peabody and William G. Saltonstall of Salem, and Mr. George Davis.—*Salem (Mass.) Gazette.*

DEDICATIONS.

Opening of the New Broadway Tabernacle.

The elegant Church edifice just built at the intersection of Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, for the congregation of the Old Broadway Tabernacle, was dedicated to divine service on Sunday morning. A description of the building has already been published in the Times. Long before 10½ o'clock crowds were pressing in at the doors, and when that hour arrived all the available space within was occupied. The exercises were commenced with an anthem, sung by a numerous and well-organized choir; the organ for the Church, which is to be placed behind the pulpit, is not yet completed, and for the present an organ-melodeon is used. The Rev. Dr. Barger read a selection from the scriptures, prayer and singing followed, and then the Rev. Edward A. Park, D.D., Professor in Andover Theological Seminary, delivered a sermon upon the text, "For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." ii. Cor., 2. It was a vigorously-written, strictly argumentative discourse, delivered forcibly, and very attentively listened to. Calling upon his hearers to imagine that the Apostle who used the words of the text was present with them, he proceeded, on behalf of the congregation, to propound to him a series of questions with regard to the passage quoted, and, on the part of the apostle, answered each interrogatory. Thus speaking for the apostle, he instructed the congregation, *firstly*, that they should make the atonement of Christ the main object of their regard; *secondly*, that the Christian minister, out of the pulpit as well as in the pulpit, should know only "Christ and Him crucified;" *thirdly*, that other duties, not apparently immediately connected with the atonement, may be attended to, provided Jesus always remains the main object of regard. In the next place, in considering the importance of making the atonement of Christ the great subject of our thought, feeling and action, he demonstrated that it was neither a contracted theme, nor a theme of too great magnitude to be advantageously considered; for, he said, the atonement is so related to other themes that they are understood by means of it, and it is understood by means of them; nor a monotonous theme, for it appealed to the judgment, to the imagination and to the senses. Again he inquired of the apostle with regard to the method of resisting our natural distinclination to make "Christ and Him crucified" the object of supreme regard; and made the apostle to reply, *firstly*, that we must have a fixed plan and determination thus to regard the atonement; *secondly*, that our resolution must be cordial and loving, lest its execution be irksome to ourselves and others; and, *thirdly*, that with all this, and above it all, we must have firm faith in God. Finally, he said, we were all apostles. All had the same responsibilities that the author of the text had. He exhorted the congregation to make this new sanctuary the resort, not of wealth and fashion, but of those who place their faith in the Lord, not mere hearers, but those determined to know Christ, and as they came and went to and from this church, and as their memories clustered around it, to bear in mind only "Jesus Christ and Him crucified."

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, the pastor, now came forward and read a historical statement with regard to the Tabernacle Church. A few years ago, the last Sabbath, he said, in April, 1857, this Church assembled for the last time in the building where it was organized and had worshiped for seventeen years, not only for itself but for great and miscellaneous congregations of young men and strangers. Reluctantly they had been compelled to leave it, and the Tabernacle Church had sought a site best fitted for its future usefulness. From Fourth to Fortieth streets, between the Third and Seventh avenues, the City had been canvassed, and finally this spot was selected, three miles above the old Tabernacle, and here it was hoped that in the course of ten years they might have a full Church. But now they found that not only was this Church fully required here, but there was a demand for church occupation a mile above. During the first year after the removal the Church had worshipped in the City Assembly Rooms, and in the Home Chapel in Twenty-ninth-street. Thus divided they could not expect great accessions, but they would always remember the pleasant gatherings in the Home Chapel.

During the past year they had taken possession of their new chapel, attached to the Church; and since then 100 persons had been added to their numbers, and their Sunday School had largely increased. This edifice, though not so large as the old Tabernacle, was sufficiently capacious to hold a large congregation, though not so much calculated for a floating congregation of strangers. The edifice stood on the native rock, was built of the best materials, and was very substantial. The Trustees had given it their constant personal attention while erecting, and the whole Church had contributed to defray the expense. The ladies' circle had furnished the pulpit and other rooms in the edifice. It did not accord with their belief to attach sanctity to anything material, but it did accord with their gratitude to the Divine Being that they should set this building apart and dedicate it to Him. He bade the congregation rise, and with solemn words dedicated the Church to the service of God. He offered an appropriate prayer, the choir sung an anthem—the words selected from the Scriptures and arranged by the Pastor, and the music composed by Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury; the congregation joined in the Doxology, and a benediction brought the exercises to a close. In the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs preached at the Church, and in the evening the sermon was delivered by the Pastor. Both occasions brought together overflowing congregations.

Opening of a Welsh Calvinistic Church.

The new Welsh Calvinistic Church, situated in Thirteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was dedicated on Sunday with appropriate ceremonies. The house was well filled, apparently by Welsh people, who are members of the Church, and others who take an interest in it. The Rev. Wm. Roberts, the pastor, officiated in the forenoon, the services being performed in the Welsh language. After several anthems had been sung by the choir, the reading of the Scriptures and prayer, the Minister took his text from the first book of Kings, 8th chapter and 27th verse: "But will God indeed dwell on the earth? behold the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain Thee; how much less this house which I have builded?" The building is a neat Gothic structure, 90 feet long and 43 feet wide, having a front of Brunswick stone. The cost of the building and furniture was about $14,000, and the lot $10,000. The Rev. Thomas De Witt officiated in English at 3 P. M., and the Rev. J. Thompson in the evening. Collections were taken towards defraying the debt of the church.

A Curious Story of a Homestead.

A BRITISH ADMIRAL'S GIFT AND AN EJECTMENT.

From the Boston Traveler, April 23.

The town of Brighton, (Mass.,) has been in an excited state for the past few days in consequence of some ejectment proceedings in connection with a family of that town, the particulars of which are of a somewhat romantic character.

About thirty years ago, Admiral Coffin, who though holding a high position in the navy of England, was, as is well known, a native of this country, was on board the American ship *Boston* at the time that vessel took fire, while crossing the Atlantic. The Admiral was sick in his berth, suffering severely from gout, and an attempt was made to place him on board a boat alongside, as the vessel was inevitably doomed to destruction. Smarting with pain, Admiral Coffin stoutly refused to be moved, preferring to perish in the burning ship. Finding his entreaties useless, Mr. Parkinson, an Englishman, and a servant of Mr. Coffin, in the ship, without more ado, seized the obstinate man up in his arms and conveyed him on board the boat, by which act the life of the Admiral was preserved. Duly grateful for this act, the old Admiral sought to reward Mr. Parkinson, and finally purchased for him an estate in Brighton, consisting of a house and forty-five acres of land in a pleasant situation not distant from the present Cattle Fair Hotel, where he settled down, and resided, until his death a few years ago, occasionally receiving letters from the Admiral, in which he spoke of the estate as a gift. He also, at times, sent him horses to improve the stock upon the farm, &c., &c.

At the death of Mr. Parkinson his widow, who has six or seven children, continued to live upon the estate unmolested until the present time. There was, some years ago, a petition presented in the Supreme Court by a man named Orne, for leave to sell the estate for the benefit of the heirs, but nothing was heard of any decision in the matter, and the general belief was that the intention of the Admiral to make the estate a gift to Mr. Parkinson would not at this late day be contested.

The excitement of the people of Brighton was therefore intense to learn that by instructions of Mr. Jesse Livermore, of that town, Mr. Plumer, a lawyer, had commenced proceedings to eject Mrs. Parkinson and her children from the premises which they had so long occupied.

This was on Thursday, and under the orders of the legal gentleman, several men proceeded to the house, removed Mrs. Parkinson's furniture to the ground in front, and took possession of the premises. That night Mrs. Parkinson passed the night in a bed placed upon the piazza of the house.

A large number of people of the town, upon hearing the facts, assembled and manifested their indignation by groans and hisses at the houses of the movers in the matter of the ejectment, and it is said that a few rotten eggs were thrown.

All day Friday, the matter was discussed, and at *night another large crowd assembled about the house.* Then sight or ten men wearing masks entered the house and notified the persons in charge to leave, which they did with a precipitation quite remarkable. They then replaced the furniture, putting down the carpets, &c., &c., sent to the hotel for a supply of provisions, and restored the widow to the possession of the premises. After a few groans at the obnoxious actors in the affair, the crowd dispersed.

Very probably Mr. Livermore—who is stated to have leased the premises from the claimant—and Mr. Plumer, believe they are acting in strict conformity to the legal rights of the various parties. Still, in the opinion of the people of Brighton, it is a hard case to turn a family out of their homestead, which they have enjoyed uninterruptedly for the space of twenty-eight or thirty years.

The Subsidy to the Galway Line—Interesting Discussion in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th inst., Mr. Horsfall, the member for Liverpool, moved for some correspondence in regard to the intended mail service between Galway and America. This service, he complained, had been assigned to a particular line of steamers, the Galway Packet Line, without the usual advertisement for public tenders.

Sir J. Graham, on the part of Government, admitted that the practice alluded to was usual, but the present case had been deemed exceptional. It was desirable to facilitate correspondence and emigration from Ireland to America, and the Galway Company, having entered into a contract with the authorities of Newfoundland, had applied for Government aid, backed by overwhelming petitions from all parts of the United Kingdom. Imitating the precedent furnished in the case of the Cunard line for aiding "new and valuable schemes," the Government had engaged to subsidize the Galway Company, at the same time pledging itself to invite competition in all other cases.

Col. French believed the opposition was dictated by the old English jealousy of Irish industry.

Mr. Vance approved the subsidy. Under the old system, correspondence for Newfoundland had to go to Halifax by the Cunard line, twice a month, and then be sent back to the Island. Now it has a direct weekly mail.

Mr. Cowper condemned the Government for contracting away £78,000, without first submitting the matter to the House of Commons. The House had been accustomed to vote £7,000 a year for the carriage of the mail from Halifax to Newfoundland; and it was extravagant to enlarge the bounty to £78,000 at one leap. If it were said that American mails were also thus forwarded, it was sufficient to reply that £170,000 were already applied to that department, which was all that could be reasonably demanded. Letters could be gathered from Ireland and delivered at Liverpool as soon as at Galway, and would reach the United States as speedily. But, going beyond the mere postal question, the wish of the Government was to aid emigration. In that case, there was every reason for bringing the matter to the notice of the House, which has never exhibited any indisposition to generosity in that direction.

Mr. P. O'Brien sustained the Government in affording direct postal facilities between Ireland and America. Mr. William Brown, of Liverpool, had stated that two-thirds of the letters received by his house in Liverpool were from Irish emigrants, inclosing remittances.

Mr. Speaight, in seconding the motion, deplored the haste of Government. The subject of communication between Ireland and America had been before Parliament since 1831; four commissions had decided that Galway was not the most convenient point of departure. The experiment of the actual line had not thus far been successful, for six months of the year such communication with Newfoundland was rendered impracticable by the fogs. In conclusion, he thought the merits of the Shannon were equally entitled to consideration.

Mr. Richardson sustained the Government. Galway was no more dangerous as a port than Liverpool, and a far less sum than any of those which had been freely voted for the improvement of English harbors would render that of Galway accessible to the *Great Eastern*.

Mr. Roebuck followed on the same side. He had a personal interest on the question. The non-application to the House was authorized by the Cunard precedent; and having ascertained that *old* Galway letters from London would reach New-York in twenty-four hours less time than by way of Liverpool, the Government, taking an Imperial view of the subject, closed the compact. There was no competition either from Limerick or Valentia; the Company was established at Galway; and the opposition was very like the old Irish quarrels; the dissensions among the Irish themselves utterly destroyed their own interests. No sooner was a good deal proposed to be done for Ireland than the most fierce opposition to it came from Ireland itself. Several Englishmen had selected Galway as the fittest port for the enterprise; they came to the Government, offered to do certain things, and bound themselves to do them; and when the House was told that Mr. Cunard had astonished the Government by the lowness of his tender, he could assure it that the tender of the Galway Company was lower than that of Mr. Cunard. They should look at this enterprise as an Imperial matter—not as a mere postal arrangement. He thought the establishment of the Galway Company a great step in the mercantile improvement of Ireland.

Mr. F. W. Russell thought the Atlantic steamers should sail from Ireland, but there was no reason for choosing Galway as their point of departure. From the nature of the surroundings of that port, improvements on the scale of those at Cherbourg would be necessary to render the harbor practicable or safe.

Sir F. Baring condemned Ministers. The Government could not for itself erect a single shed without coming to the House for its sanction to the vote; but it could enter into contracts for hundreds of thousands of pounds, extending over twenty years, and the House had no control over it. It was a serious matter for their consideration, whether the Government should not be compelled to lay every contract on the table of the House some certain time before it was concluded.

Mr. Jackson thought that no subsidies at all were requisite, either for the postal or commercial service between England and America. If the communication between the two countries were left to private enterprise, ample accommodation would be afforded without the necessity for resorting to Imperial taxation. The *Great Eastern*, with which he was connected, would, when ready for sea, be prepared to carry on the postal communication across the Atlantic swifter than any other ship, without asking the Government for a shilling. With regard to Galway, he did not ask himself whether that was the best or worst port for the purposes required; but he contended that if it were really the best, it would soon have been selected as the point of intercommunication, and he thought the Government ought to have paused before supporting any individual enterprise.

The motion was then agreed to.

On the 8th inst., the subject was resumed in the House, when Mr. Bremner asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether Sir Samuel Cunard had offered, through a deputation which waited on the Admiralty and Treasury departments on Monday last, to convey the mails weekly between an Irish port and America for the sum of £500 the voyage out and home? If it is the intention of the Government to persevere in completing a contract for £3,000 for this service fortnightly between Galway and America? He demanded, on the part of the public, that this offer should be duly considered.

Sir S. Northcote said that the offer of Sir Samuel Cunard was to call at Cork on the way from Liverpool to America and on the return for £500. The Galway offer involved a third American service, in addition to the two now undertaken weekly; but as the Galway service was only fortnightly, *there would be three services in one week and only two in another.* This was felt to be inconvenient, and it was therefore proposed to *ask the American Government to undertake a second service to the Cunard weekly and continued in the Galway service, and if America declined, it was proposed to make a similar offer to Sir S. Cunard.* It was the intention of the Government to complete the contract with the Galway line.

Mr. Gladstone observed that the consent of Parliament was first necessary.

Lord Dunkellin protested against the monopoly attempted by the Cunard line, and pointed out the advantages of the Galway line. He called on the Irish members to unite in forwarding a plan so evidently for the advantages of their country.

Mr. Maguire adduced the decided opinion of Sir S. Cunard that the port of Cork was the fittest for the service; and was ready for the object without any outlay. The passage from London to Cork could be effected in eighteen hours, while the service, as proposed by Sir S. Cunard, would be weekly instead of fortnightly, as proposed by the Galway Company. He urged the Government to give the small subsidy asked by Sir S. Cunard, in addition to the sum allotted to Galway.

Mr. Labouchere demanded that all the postal contracts should be brought directly under the cognizance of the House, and wished to know whether the expenditure to be caused by this contract would be put upon the estimates.

Mr. J. C. Ewart observed that there were parties in Liverpool desirous of tendering for the contract.

Sir J. Graham demanded an answer from Government to the question put by Mr. Labouchere. He objected to the proceeding of the Government by private engagement without the consent of that House, doubting whether the advantages of the Galway line would be equal to the sums expended upon it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer recalled the facts of the Galway undertaking, which offered increased speed at diminished cost. They gained two days and saved £400. However, the company offered peculiar facilities for the transfer of troops. The Government, therefore, thought right to adopt, on its own responsibility, a policy it felt to be advantageous to the empire, and in accordance with duty. The amount would, as a matter of course, appear in the estimates before any money was paid.

Mr. Gladstone, in reference to the subject of the contract, demanded that the House should exercise some previous control in matters of importance before the faith of the country was actually pledged.

Colonel French asked, if such was the opinion of the right honorable gentleman, why he did not make a motion to that effect.

Mr. F. W. Russell urged that the subject should be treated on larger grounds, and that the contracts should be suspended till the meeting of the new Parliament.

Mr. Richardson vindicated the right of Galway to be selected as a packet station.

A New Chapter in the Ohio Defalcations.—The Columbus (O.) *City Fact* of the 19th April says: "On Wednesday night last, Achilles Tuller committed suicide at his residence in Mount Vernon, Ind., by blowing his brains out with a pistol. The case of Tuller is rather a singular one. He was formerly a resident of Tiffin, Ohio, having in preceding years amassed a competency in the brokerage business. His first trouble commenced about the time that Binns's term as State Treasurer was expiring, and when combined efforts were put forth to secure the nomination of Wm. B. Gleason. The influence of Tuller was needed, and when he was then the gem of the great defalcation by which Ohio was almost forced to bankruptcy, was broached to him and his influence and cooperation solicited. Tuller objected, refused, and during the canvass left no stone unturned by which he might be enabled to defeat the swindle by defeating the nomination and election of either Binns or Gleason. It is said that letters written by Tuller predicting the end results which must ensue, are still in existence. For this course he was subjected to persecution and hatred of the most malignant form; himself and family traduced and vilified and threatened, until he was compelled to leave the community. Thence he removed to Pittsburgh; still the slanders of his enemies followed him, and he was looked upon with scorn, until he could bear it no longer, and again with his family he removed to Ohio, settling in this county. His residence was soon discovered, and he a third time became necessary for his persecutors that he should emigrate. He did so, and without only his most intimate friends of his whereabouts, took up his residence in Mount Vernon, Ind., and holding intercourse or communications with no one in relation to his unfortunate past, living in the strictest seclusion and under an assumed name, away from his own and his wife's friends. At the stated times during the sessions of Common Pleas Court in this county, when the trial of Gleason would probably occur, Tuller would be here, a daily visitor at the Court-house, with the avowed intention of giving testimony against him. But the cases were invariably continued, and Tuller would return to his family and seclusion, refusing to inform his friends here of his determination, except in answer to their repeated inquiries, replying, 'I am going home.' The cause of this last fatal act on the part of the unfortunate man may probably be traced in some manner to secrets and intrigues."

Retirement of Sir E. B. Lytton.

From the London Times, 9th.

It has been remarked that Sir E. B. Lytton has not attended in his place in Parliament for some days. The reason of his absence is understood to be the failure of his health, owing to the assiduity with which he has unremittingly discharged the duties of his office, and which has rendered imperative a temporary withdrawal from public affairs. Whatever differences may have existed between ourselves and Sir E. B. Lytton, we cannot but respect the sedulous application he has paid to his public duties, and we are convinced that the sympathy of his countrymen will follow him into his retirement, which it is to be hoped will not be of long duration.

An Indiana Swindler Caught Curiously in Texas.—We find the following story in the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald*, of April 9: "On Friday night of last week, Deputy-sheriff Rennson, of Indianapolis, Ind., started from this place in charge of Mr. J. A. McCorkle, whom he had just captured here. It appears that McCorkle had, for a long time, been confidential clerk and cashier of a Banking House in Wayne County, Ind., and some time in October last decamped, taking with him $15,000 or $20,000 in money of which he had robbed his employers. Being unsuspected, his movements were so well planned that no trace was left behind, although he came to this country with his family, consisting of several persons. After a considerable time had elapsed, from some slight cause it was supposed that McCorkle had fled to Texas, and Mr. Rennson, and Mr. Kathan, a member of the banking firm, came in search of him. These gentlemen had traveled in Texas for seven weeks, in the vain hope of finding McCorkle at some one of the numerous points which they visited, and finally came upon him here, without the slightest intimation that he had taken up his residence among us. McCorkle had assumed the name of J. A. Hall, and had, several months since, opened a store in our city for the sale of family groceries. He was, apparently, doing a flourishing business."

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Taylor, widow of James Taylor, for whom is claimed the original invention of steamboats, died recently in Scotland, at an advanced age. A lady whose memory was stored with the incidents of a by-gone age, she was fond of relating her recollection of the manners and customs of Aynshire, as they appeared in her early days. She met and danced with Robert Burns, at a "tea-ball" given in the old Lawnmarket in Edinburg. Her husband, James Taylor, launched the first steamboat on Dalswinton Lock in October, 1788; and the authority of Mr. Robert Chambers and others, has been adduced in support of Mr. Taylor's claim to the original invention; priority being claimed for him over Robert Fulton by a period of nearly nineteen years.

Last week, died one of the oldest bookworms of Paris, M. Veinant, author of the *Bibliotheca Scatologica*, and editor of the *Farces* of Fabarin. His sole occupation during the last years of his life was to go about the book-stalls of the French Metropolis, and, in order the more conveniently to carry off his purchases, he had a coat made with more than a dozen different pockets, each for a particular size of book, folio, quarto, octavo, duodecimo, &c. The books he amassed amount to more than 10,000 volumes, and many really valuable works are said to be among this number. A sum of 85,000 francs (£3,400) has been offered already for the collection.

All Paris is ringing with a scandal which affects a Minister of State. An operatic siren from the Theatre Lyrique is said to have called upon him to solicit some concession. The Minister appeared softened, but made the same stipulations as Lord Angelo. The lady resented the insult, and returned to her husband, who, in conjunction with other operatic husbands, who decline to suffer their wives to be converted into Pompadours, has formally complained of the Minister's conduct.

One of the visitors who thronged the ante-chambers of Count Cavour, when in Paris, was Baron de Rothschild. After the first greetings, the facetious Piedmontese Minister said: "Well, M. de Rothschild, would you not be enchanted to learn that I had tendered my resignation? You would see the funds rise at least 3 per cent. in one day." The Baron responded: "Oh, my dear Count, you are worth more than that; we should hail your fall with a rise of 4 per cent., at least."

The sum of $1,000 has been subscribed by the Insurance Companies of New-York and Boston for the families of the seamen killed on board the Cunard steamer *Tarifa*, while endeavoring to rescue the crew of the American ship *Bertha* in the bay of Palermo, last Winter. The *Boston Commercial Bulletin* states that but for the timely aid afforded by the steamer, the bark would have been lost.

Mr. Frank J. Bakewell, the youngest son of a former Episcopal minister in Genesee, N. Y., who several years ago joined the Roman Catholic Church, has presented a written recantation to Rev. Dr. Shelton, of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, and has returned to the Communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His father renounced Romanism about eighteen months since.

It is stated that the Empress Eugénie, having been advised by her physicians to drink the waters of the Pyrénées, will, on the opening of the Pyrenean Railway, which is to take place towards the end of May, go to Tarbes, and afterwards visit Bagnères de Bigorre, St. Sauveur, and Cauterets. It is not believed that the Emperor will be able to accompany her Majesty.

Judge Watrous, of Texas, publishes, in the Galveston *News*, a reply to the charges made against him by Gen. Houston in the United States Senate. He denies *in toto* the charge that he has been engaged in land swindles, declares that he never sought judicial office for base purposes, and is indignant at the aspersions cast upon him.

The friends of Bishop Doane will be glad to hear that his illness has assumed a more favorable turn. He has been delirious for the last few days, but on Saturday afternoon he became entirely conscious; and should his strength hold out there is every prospect of his restoration to health.

M. Mesan, French Consul at New-Orleans, has been arrested on a charge of harboring a free negro sailor who deserted from the ship *St. Patrick*. The Consul at first refused to obey the process of the Recorder's Court, whereupon an attachment was issued and he was taken by force.

A debate was held in Urbana, Ohio, last week, extending through several days, between the Rev. W. W. King, Universalist, and the Rev. R. M. Davies, on the question of "Universal Salvation." The Urbana *Constitution* speaks of the spirit manifested by the debaters as in the lowest degree discourteous and bitter.

Larkin G. Mead, Jr., the young Vermont sculptor, has erected at Brattleboro, the model of his statue of Ethan Allen. This statue, which will soon be executed in marble by order of the State of Vermont, is designed to be placed on a column over the grave of Allen, at Burlington.

The Boston *Atlas*, of April 23, says: "Every one of our readers will be pained to hear that Senator Sumner is in a very bad state of health; but such is the tenor of the dispatch which comes to us from New-York, where it has been received through a private letter from Europe. He goes to Italy."

Lord Waterford is the third peer who, within a short period, lost his life from hunting. The Duke of Hereweed and Lord Fitzhardinge died from bad falls in the field; and only a few days since a country gentleman and landed proprietor was killed while hunting in the County of Cork.

Miss Victoire Balfe, lately singing with great success in Paris, has been engaged by Mr. E. T. Smith for his approaching season of Italian opera; and will make her debut at Drury Lane Theatre in "La Sonnambula," supported by the same tenor, Signor Mongini, as Elvino.

This season will be distinguished by the formal entrée of the Princess Alice into the fashionable world. After her confirmation, which takes place this Easter, at Windsor, the presence of the Princess may be looked for at the following drawing-room.

The proprietors and workmen in the Waltham Watch Factory, to the number of nearly 200, were socially entertained by Gov. Banks, at his residence, an evening since, in return for the courtesies they recently extended to him.

The double engagement of Signor Gassier—who was announced to sing in Italian Opera both at Drury Lane and Covent Garden—is likely to be disputed in a court of law.

The Rev. Mr. Coolidge, late of the Unitarian Church, will supply the pulpit of the Church of the Messiah, in Boston, during the absence of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Randall, in Europe.

The Rev. Dr. Howard has returned to Chicago, his former residence, to arrange for removal to the pastorate of the Coliseum-place Baptist Church in New-Orleans.

Miss Charlotte Thompson, known to theatre-goers in this City, has closed an engagement in Savannah. Her admirers presented her a valuable set of jewelry, as a testimonial of regard.

It is announced that the Rev. I. S. Kalloch, of Boston, has accepted a call to the Pastorate of the Second Baptist Church in Rockland, Me.

Ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee, announces that he will take no active part in the pending canvass in that State.

A subscription is on foot in England for raising a testimonial to the late Mr. William Wise, long connected with newspaper literature and the *Daily News*.

The young Bavarian wife of the heir of Naples distinguishes herself at the hunting lodge of Caserta, by driving out four in-hand, taking the reins.

The Empress Dowager of Russia will spend the months of June and July at Ems, and repair to Schwalbach in August.

A Berlin paper mentions the approaching marriage of Joanna Wagner, with Herr Landrath Jachmann, of Konigsberg.

The Hon. John J. Crittenden addressed a County Convention of the Opposition in Frankfort, Ky., on the 19th April.

Mme. Gassier is on a professional tour in Spain, and has created a *furore*. Her benefit produced nearly $2,400 sterling.

Prof. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, is in Charleston, prosecuting his inspection of the work of the Survey.

Governor Medary, of Kansas, is on a visit to his old home in Columbus, Ohio.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of this City, lectured at Pike's Opera House, in Cincinnati, April 30, on the "Fallacies of Freemen."

The lady of Prof. O. M. Mitchel, who recently lay at the point of death in Cincinnati, is recovering.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A novel civil action is now being tried in the Superior Court, at Columbus, Ohio. The action is a suit brought by Lucius A. Bowers against Ira A. Preston, his wife Margaret Preston, and Aaron D. Griffin, all residents of Perry township, Franklin Co., to recover fifteen thousand dollars damages sustained by the plaintiff, Bowers, by the alienation of the affections of his wife, Mary E. Bowers, formerly Mary E. Kent, and the eventual separation of the pair, produced by the unlawful conspiracy, confederation and contrivance of the said defendants. The parties in this case are all highly respectable.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Daily Times* of the 19th April, says: "Yesterday was a marked day in the annals of our city. It witnessed the departure of the first Overland Express for the gold regions of the West. This is emphatically a local enterprise, and in natural consequence, our people attach a greater than ordinary importance to it, and regard it with especial satisfaction. Conceived by our own citizens and unsupported by Government appropriations or patronage, its establishment has now become a fixed fact, and will form no unimportant element in our progression.

There is trouble among the owners of the Lake Ontario steamers. The Oswegatchie stockholders having the management in their hands arranged for running a daily line through the Lake the coming season. The Utica stockholders did not relish the arrangement, and resolved to stop it if possible. They have procured an injunction, and the Oswegatchie interest is vexed. The parties have been summoned to meet at Ogdensburgh to give an account of their doings.

M. Latry, of Grenoble, has invented a singular method of making artificial wood, hard, solid, heavy, susceptible of the highest polish, and of a dark color like ebony. It is made by mixing powdered with fat locks' blood, and then subjecting the mixture to a very heavy pressure by means of the hydraulic press. With the material thus formed all kinds of furniture and ornamental work may be made.

A French gentleman has discovered a new mode of making paper. It is by boiling slices of wood with a mineral and vegetable alkali. The inventor states that he produces from 54 kilogrammes of slices of firewood and five kilogrammes of alkali, a ream of very large paper, as white as snow and